Massey-Harris » Price Bros. » Shawinigan » Walkers

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

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The Nation's Business

Stevens Blunders In Business Deal and Farmers Lose

Drury Should Have Place on Board of Ontario Hydro

Tariff Board Not Judicial, Not Independent

Bennett Says So

Critic of Business Blunders Badly

THE incident of the Richelieu Corporation can hardly be regarded as closed. The ineptitude shown by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. H. H. Stevens, in this matter is hardly calculated to win for him the reputation for sound business judgment that should be enjoyed by a politician undertaking to put all business under the microscope.

It has been shown by evidence presented to the House of Commons that the Richelieu Corporation was a practically insolvent, penniless dummy company, set up by three men in Montreal. They acquired two "tubs"—boats whose seaworthiness was decidedly under suspicion. Then they went to Ottawa and asked for a subsidy from the Government to install cattle stalls in the boats. For this purpose, they got some $13,000 from Mr. Stevens. Making the best use of the fact that the Dominion Government had supported them, they induced a great many farmers to ship cattle with them and the net result to the farmers was a loss of some $40,000 and bankruptcy for at least 20 of the shippers. Non-partisan representations made to Mr. Stevens brought the reply that the Government cannot assume any responsibility for the farmers' loss.

* * *

MR. STEVENS claims the Government merely supplied the money to fit up the boats and did not undertake to guarantee the financial worth or the character of the men. This hardly answers the question, however, of what right Mr. Stevens or any other minister has to grant public funds to people to form a dummy company on a shoe string. Mr. Stevens professes to have gotten a Dun and Bradstreet report on the firm but with unusual tact and delicacy he declined to read the report to the House, stating that such reports were confidential and should not be made public. This is a strange attitude to be taken by the gentleman who has published the most intimate figures of large Canadian corporations and has even commented on them in the pulpit.

It is quite obvious that Mr. Stevens never got the advice of the Minister of Agriculture in this matter. The Minister of Agriculture would never have permitted this subsidy to be granted. In fact, when one of the speakers in the House of Commons said that perhaps Mr. Weir "may not have had anything to do with it at all," Mr. Weir emphatically interjected "nothing whatever." If Mr. Weir were not bound by the traditions of cabinet solidarity and had been permitted to speak his mind on this transaction, the rafters of the Parliament Buildings would have trembled from the force of his criticism.

The net result of the transaction is that Government funds were paid out in the form of a subsidy to a perfectly worthless corporation and that as a result of the endorsation thus given by the Government, farmers were induced to put their necks in a financial noose that was then drawn tightly.

* * *

WITH what fury Mr. Stevens would have investigated this transaction had it been one of the larger, well-established livestock firms or packing concerns that had been involved! But the Richelieu Corporation has been spared the twisting of the probe of his investigating committee.

By the conduct of his enquiry, Mr. Stevens has shown all along that he has little practical business sense. The publication of the facts of the Richelieu affair comes at an unfortunate time for him.

* * *

Why Not Drury For Hydro Job?

AS THE citizens of Ontario observe the appalling and incessant piling up of taxation of all classes, through the mismanagement and political graft inherent in Government ownership of railroads, they are thankful that Ontario once had a premier who had the courage to resist Sir Adam Beck's scheme to cover the province with a network of electric railroads. The province at that time was heavily overbuilt with competing and parallel steam lines. These Sir Adam proposed to again parallel. Premier Drury proposed an independent in-

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

SHAWINIGAN REGISTERS EXPANSION

Earnings at Half Year Point Well Ahead of 1933

DEMAND FOR POWER

Industrial Activity in Area Adds to Power Load — Chemical Trade Active

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Operations and earnings of Shawinigan Water and Power Co. during the first half of 1934 were on a scale appreciably greater than that experienced during the first six months of 1933.

Within the net week or ten days, it is expected that the company will issue its regular interim report showing the extent of power output and earnings. This statement in all likelihood will show that the encouraging progress made in the first quarter of the current year was continued and even improved on.

Paper Trade Helps

Several factors have combined to improve the operating position of Shawinigan this year. As is well known one of the principal power outlets possessed by the company is with the newsprint manufacturers. For a long time this branch of manufacturing activity experienced a steady decline in production, which, in turn, had an adverse effect on the demand for power.

Beginning with last June Canadian newsprint mills have stepped up production until in May last it was within striking distance of the record output in 1929. Since then there has been a contraction in production, but demand continues to be better than it was a year ago.

Other Factors Favorable

Another important power outlet is the asbestos industry in the Eastern Townships. Like the newsprint industry, this branch of activity had been in the doldrums for a long time. Reviving business has stimulated demand for asbestos in its different forms which in turn has increased mining operations.

Other markets of the company have shown consistent improvement

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

No Reorganization For Massey-Harris Co. Is Being Considered

Sales Gain 30 Per Cent in Half Year—Prospects Promising

LOSS CUT ONE-THIRD

Will Meet All 1934 Bond Interest—Sinking Fund Payments Dropped to Conserve Liquidity

Street rumors of an impending reorganization of Massey-Harris Co. are entirely without foundation, The Financial Post is informed. It is pointed out that no reasonable basis for reconstruction can be arrived at in a time when total sales are only one-third of what they were at the peak. At one time in 1932 they were only one-fifth of the company's record sales for any one year, and the reviving business is reducing the annual losses incident to the depression. The company hopes for, and looks forward to, eventual restoration of profitable operations. In that case no reorganization may be necessary at all.

Sales Gain 30 Per Cent

Massey-Harris Co. sales for the first six months of its fiscal year from November 30, 1933, to May 31, 1934, are 30 per cent ahead of the same period of the preceding year. The estimated loss after all charges including depreciation and interest, is approximately one-third less than the loss in the corresponding period of 1932-33. These percentages are official and though actual figures are withheld because in the first six months of its year the company normally does only 40 per cent of the year's business, they are nevertheless regarded as a good augury for the business expected for the second half of the year ending November 30, 1934.

Confidence Growing

Owing to the continued dry weather in the early spring, sales in the month of May and the first part of June were disappointing. The later rains, however, have greatly improved the condition of the crops both in Eastern and Western Canada, and in an official statement the president states that "at the present time we look forward with more confidence to the results from the 1934 crop than we have been able to do for the same period at any time in the last three years."

For the entire year ended November 30, 1933, the company's loss after depreciation interest and all other charges was $3,305,742. If in the current year the second half of the period lives up to the performance of the first half the loss would be cut to $2,200,000. But that is an estimate which can only be hypothetical at this time as much depends not only on the size of the crop but what the farmer is likely to get for it. The loss might even be much less.

At any rate the company this year showed its growing confidence in the situation by starting on June 1 on a programme of manufacturing new binders and other farm machinery just twice as large as that

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Russian Market Ends For Farm Machinery

A few years ago the Russian market loomed large as a possible way out for the farm machinery industry of Canada. At one time exports of tractors, farm machinery and implements to Russia from Canada and the United States were very large. But even though the United States has recognized Russia, no sales have been made in the last year or two to Russia from this continent.

Russia, for good or ill, is trying to get along with the tractors and farm machinery being made in her own factories. Travellers from Russia bring the most diverse reports as to the costliness and efficiency of the Russian-made tractors and farm machinery. They are getting by, however, and Russia is now thinking of an entirely different class of imports. It can be ruled out as an important farm implement market for Canadian companies. It no longer enters into the calculations of any important maker of farm machinery or of tractors on this continent.

GRAUSTEIN SPEAKS MIND ON N. R. A.

Newsprint Price Clauses Fail to Work Well

BURDENS INCREASE

Companies Cannot Carry Higher Costs, International Paper Chief Avers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Unless further improved, the N.R.A. newspaper code will not measure up to hopes and will leave the manufacturers with the forces of competition still inadequately controlled.

This is the view expressed by A. R. Graustein, president of International Paper & Power Co. and member of the Newsprint Code Authority during hearings before the National Recovery Administration on proposed code revisions.

In adopting the newsprint code the manufacturers let themselves in for increased labor costs, while their purchases of raw materials have also advanced in price, so that the cost of manufacturing has increased without any compensatory advance in selling price. The net result has been that the manufacturers instead of benefitting by the code have been losing more money as sales increase.

Sees Bankruptcy Ahead

Mr. Graustein made no bones about the unhappy plight of the manufacturers in the United States. His remarks in part, which follow, have an equal bearing on the Canadian producers.

"It is perfectly apparent from evidence which has already been submitted at earlier hearings that this industry was on the road to bankruptcy, and travelling that road at a pretty rapid pace.

"Now, we cannot create something from nothing. We cannot continue to operate the mills with which we are charged with responsibility, we cannot continue to pay higher wages, we cannot continue to employ more people, unless we can find the money with which to pay the bills, and that is absolutely fundamental and must not be overlooked."

Want Higher Price

Results from the price clauses in the original code have been unsatisfactory and Mr. Graustein favors a revision of the code to establish a higher minimum price, even though the N.R.A. policy is against minimum prices.

It appears from the evidence that Mr. Graustein is endeavoring to secure by legislation what the manufacturers themselves cannot do, namely, higher prices and closer control of competition to compensate for the increased cost of manufacturing.

Co-operation Ineffective

In the United States the manufacturers have formed a co-operative association covering all producers. In Canada there is the Newsprint Export Manufacturers Association, usually abbreviated to Nemac, which aims to co-operate with the American organization in living up to the terms of the newsprint code, at least in so far as the American market is concerned.

For more than three years the newsprint producers in Canada and the United States have been at each other's throats in order to secure additional business. Bonuses, rebates, free stock and numerous other concessions have been made to the publishers in order to secure their business. The inevitable result was a chaotic state of affairs which the "co-operative" efforts of the manufacturers failed to straighten away.

Code's Value in Doubt

The advent of the N.R.A. was hailed by the newsprint manufacturers as the dawning of a new day for them. They envisaged the elimination of cut-throat competitive methods, the establishment of minimum prices and later an increase in prices which would return a reasonable return on capital investment.

The N.R.A. newsprint code has been largely a mirage as far as the manufacturers are concerned. Mr. Graustein admits that the code has not held competition in check; while the expected increase in price which was so freely talked about at the end of last year continues to be a hope.

—Drawn for The Financial Post by R. Kaell.

CARRYING ON ALONE

REORGANIZATION PLAN DAIRY CORP. ACCEPTED BY ALL

Negotiations Continue With Silverwood's Dairies for Possible Merger

MAY BE FINANCING

All classes of security holders of Dairy Corporation of Canada unanimously voted for the proposed plan of reorganization at the adjourned annual meeting on July 7. As Mr. Justice McEvoy also approved later in court the way is now open for resuming negotiations with Silverwood's Dairies, Ltd., which formerly showed itself sufficiently interested to get an option on the assets of the company. It is understood that several financial houses have signified readiness to place an issue of Silverwood's Dairies debentures to finance the taking over of Dairy Corp. of Canada. On the other hand, J. A. Caulder, president, is understood as regarding the prospects of Dairy Corp. as distinctly brighter for making a success under its own steam in case merger proposals fall through. The chief element in making a sale likely is the Bank of Montreal loan of $400,000 which would be paid at once.

Bank of Toronto Satisfied

By the new arrangements the Bank of Toronto has received from Dairy Corp. an undertaking to give it $64,000 of new Dairy Corp. debentures which may be issued under the accepted plan and the bank will have also $130,000 claim against the subsidiary, Canada Dairies, Ltd. For the remaining part of the loan made originally to the 1928 directors of Canada Dairies, Ltd. before the latter company was taken over by Dairy Corp., the guarantors have made an arrangement by which those directors, or their estates, have a definite, limited obligation. If the subsidiary prospers as hoped, or if it is sold to Silverwood's Dairies, Ltd. by direct sale—and it is understood that such proposal has been under consideration—the Bank of Toronto therefore has good hopes of getting back the major part of their former loan though without interest.

Bank of Montreal Remains

The original proposal from Silverwood's Dairies, Ltd. was to buy $500,000 debentures of Dairy Corp'n if they also received with it as a bonus 51 per cent of the voting stock. This would enable Dairy Corp. to pay off $398,500 owed to the Bank of Montreal, and relieve it from the only bank loan outstanding. That would immediately make its liquid position strong because current assets, once the bank loan is paid, would be twice current liabilities.

Further negotiations are going on with bright hopes of satisfactory settlement to reduce the burden of fixed obligations of Mount Royal Dairies, Ltd., Montreal. In 1933 all

(Continued on page 5)

Highlights of the week

Chicago Fair

"A Century of Progress" examined at close range for Post readers, and compared with the Canadian National Exhibition. An authentic "close-up" of the extravagance of exhibits and entertainments at banker Rufus Dawes' 1934 version of the world's fair. Page 9

Brothers Beatty

Two brothers Beatty founded a village industry 60 years ago at Fergus, Ontario. Two brothers Beatty run the firm today. The story of the men who founded and operate the village firm that sells throughout the world. Page 9

Justice Godson

Ontario has a mining referee. He is Justice T. E. Godson of the Ontario Mining Court, who settles mining litigation, and does it with friendly dignity. Pen and charcoal pictures. Page 16

B. C. Recovery

The B. C. mining boom has resulted directly in 16,000 new jobs for British Columbians. The Post's Victoria correspondent shows how it has affected a diversity of industries. Page 14

Reduce Tariffs

Despite the court decision that the tariff board has no judicial powers, the Government has accepted its rulings by cancelling four arbitrary valuations. What the changes mean. Page 13

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Brew. & Dist.	5	Midland Pac.	10
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Bldg. Products	11	N. B. Power	4
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Cons. Bakeries	11	Rogers-Majestic	5
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TORONTO WARS GASOLINE PRICE SMOOTHED OUT

Guerilla Sniping With Cheap Motor Gas Ends With Charges Rising

BOTH SIDES WIN

Official Tells How Road Tax Collected — Independent Small Refiner Tells Why He Can Compete

Peace was proclaimed on Saturday, July 7, over quite a wide front in the guerilla price wars which have been interesting Toronto motorists in recent months. Independents, who had reduced prices to 12¾ cents and less a gallon, have raised them to 15 cents and 15¾ cents a gallon, and service stations of the major oil companies—which had been offering gasoline at 11½ cents a gallon in proximity to the independents—also raised their rates to 15 cents and 15¾ cents a gallon. To this must be added the six cents a gallon tax charged by the Ontario Government. Both in the cases of independents and competing service stations of the big companies, it would not be surprising if the increased rates were accompanied by appearance of new gasolines with some difference in octane rating. Increased activity in renovation of pumps of various stations could be observed on the morning of July 9.

A representative of The Financial Post interviewed officials of the Department of Highways as to methods of ensuring 100 per cent collection of the road tax and also interviewed the chief official of the Good Rich Oil Co., which has 15 service stations in Toronto, and which, with a comparatively small refinery near the eastern end of Danforth Ave., has been the most active of independents recently distributing in Toronto.

Allegations

There have been statements made recently that the cheap gasolines offering could only be sold so low if the road tax were evaded in some particulars. It was also asserted that by disguising gasolines by mixtures as crude, lower tariff rates were obtained by straight importers and that protection was thus reduced for larger refiners who had to purchase the regulation crudes to get all the products they desired. It has been stated by many that the cheap gasolines would be ruinous to engines of owners buying them. Some buyers apparently swear by them and others, say competitors, drain out their tanks inside a day. In that case all independents do not sell the same qualities of gasoline. And in some cases the quality of the product seems to vary from day to day.

Control is Strict

The Department of Highways official, who was asked for information, explained the method of collection as follows: "We collect the gasoline tax from the refiner, or from the importer when he brings the gasoline in from the United States. Each signs an agreement to collect the tax on all sales. Not only are all these vendors under agreement but they are bonded and they must report their monthly sales on the 10th of the following month. In practice a few days or a few weeks leeway may be given but it is important that the amounts due should be paid in the month following the sales."

"Some time ago I remember hearing of companies that ran an account and went broke owing the Government for some months collections. Can that be done now?" he was asked.

"For two years back that has not been possible. This prompt collection is to prevent just such things. The supervision will be even stricter under the Gasoline Handling Act passed at the last session. Under that act every importer of gasoline must make a report whether he is under agreement with the Government or not."

"Do you take the words of a refiner or importer as to collections because he is under agreement and bond?" asked The Financial Post.

Checks

"There is a check every three months of the accounts of the manufacturer or importer. We note the gasoline made or imported and sent out. We have to charge on sales to the general public but a discrepancy would soon make itself apparent. As gasoline is quite volatile in hot

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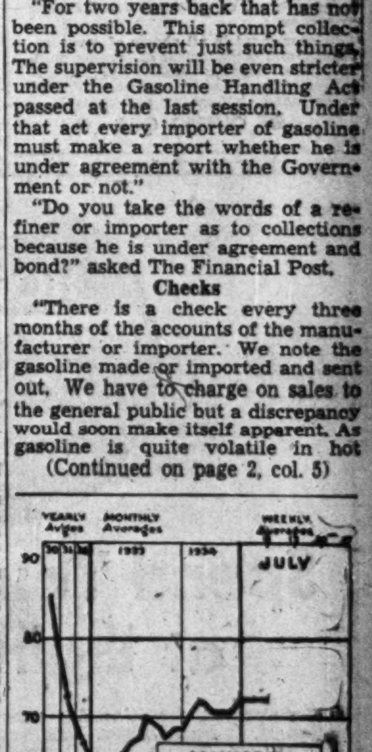

No change was recorded in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics wholesale price index for the week ended July 6, the figure remaining at 71.9 for the fourth consecutive week. Meanwhile, United States' indices have moved down several points.

Foreclosure On Price Property Developing As Only Way Out

Expenses of Reorganization of Price Bros. Estimated as Running to More Than $1,000,000

A PAGE FROM CANADIAN FINANCIAL HISTORY—Price Bros. & Co.

1932

May 27—Release of annual report for 1931 revealed marked decline in earning power; serious impairment of working capital; unauthorized loans and necessity of capital reorganization.

June 4—Reorganization plan submitted by Lord Beaverbrook, company's principal customer and large shareholder, at annual meeting of shareholders.

July 29—Beaverbrook withdraws plan.

July 30—Company fails to pay half-yearly interest due on first mortgage bonds.

August 24—Bondholders form protective committee.

September 20—Preferred shareholders take steps to form protective committee.

October 31—Company fails to meet bond interest after period of 90 days grace.

1933

April 10—Company declared bankrupt on petition of Duke-Price Power Co. Hon. Gordon Scott named guardian.

May 17—Montreal Trust Co., trustee for bondholders, authorized by Bondholders' Protective Committee to assume control of property.

June 28—Montreal Trust Co. and Hon. Gordon Scott reach agreement to continue financing and operation of company.

Bowater's Paper Mills, R. O. Sweezey and associates submitted plan to Bondholders' Committee for reorganization of company.

Duke-Price Power Co. and Aluminum Co. also make proposals to committee.

August 13—Duke-Price-Aluminum plan turned down by committee, which accepts that put forward by Bowater's Paper Mills.

October 31—Creditors and shareholders turn down Bowater plan.

November—Lords Beaverbrook, Rothermere and Duke-Price Power Co. join forces in fight for control of property.

1934

January 16—Hon. Gordon Scott announces receipt of Duke-Price Power-Beaverbrook and Rothermere offer.

January to May—Offer and counter-offer made by the two groups.

May 15—Opposition forces unite and make joint offering, with Duke-Price Power Co. assuming dominant position in syndicate.

May 19—The Financial Post announced exclusively that Royal Securities Corp. and Hearst Corp. had entered picture with offer for part of Price Bros. assets.

June 28-29—Meeting held to vote on joint offer. All but preferred shareholders vote approval. Plan thrown out.

Details given of Royal Securities-Hearst offer.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The Bondholders' Protective Committee of Price Bros. and Co., have gone on record to the effect that if the plan of reorganization as sponsored by Duke-Price Power Co., Bowater's Paper Mills, Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., and London Daily Express Ltd., was not approved at the meeting of unsecured creditors and shareholders called on June 28, then immediate steps would be taken to foreclose on the property and put the assets up for public auction.

The meeting did not approve of the plan.

R. H. Collis, of Kitcat and Aitken, of London, Eng., demanded more for the preferred shareholders and when this demand was not met, successfully blocked the efforts of other groups to have the plan approved.

No Action Taken

What action has the bondholders' committee taken since that time? As far as can be ascertained no action has been taken. Nor have the conflicting interests been able to arrive at any settlement.

Affairs of Price Bros. and Co. have not only reached a stalemate, but they threaten to drag on indefinitely and further increase an already staggering bill of reorganization expense.

Numerous reorganizations have been carried out in this country since the collapse of business late in 1929. Only too frequently the bond-

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Auto Financing Now Well Ahead Of 1933 Figures

Automobile financing, which lagged far behind sales during the earlier months of the year, is beginning to catch up although the increases over 1933 figures are still considerably smaller than those for sales.

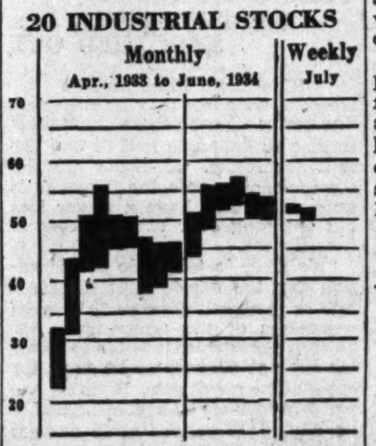
Retail chain and department store sales showed a quick upward surge in May, rising 11.5 per cent over the previous month, the largest monthly increase recorded at this date in the past six years.

Monthly	May, '34	Change From Prev. Period %	From Prev. Year %
Footwear prod., prs.	1,880,833	+14.0	+ 7.0
Retail sales, index	80.5	+11.5	+ 6.3
Auto. financing* No.	11,823	+39.3	+58.5
Do., $	4,815,879	+37.6	+55.2
Weekly†			
Car loadings, No.	46,645	+ 4.9	+32.1
Cattle sales, No.	8,931	—26.8	—13.2
Hog sales, No.	15,429	— 0.9	—22.5

* Includes both new and used cars.
† Weeks ended June 30, July 5 and 5 respectively.

Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET RECORD

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of July 10	52.3	50.3
Week of July 3	52.6	51.2
Month of July, 1933	56.2	42.5
10 Public Utilities		
Week of July 10	51	50
Week of July 3	52	50
Month of July, 1933	59	50
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of July 10	181	179
Week of July 3	179	176
Month of July, 1933	198	173

Expensive Francs Divert Tourists From Boulevards

By GEORGE D. DAVIS

PARIS.—Few Americans are travelling in France. Canada should benefit from the diversion of tourist traffic away from this country, where it is now almost prohibitively expensive to travel.

The tourist trade in France has dropped off to such an extent that many of the popular sightseeing trips have been cancelled on account of insufficient bookings.

An official of one of the larger tourist agencies informed me that they have difficulty keeping their guides busy two days a week. Five years ago the men were kept working at top speed full time.

Prices of all merchandise and services are very high in France when Canadian, American or British money is converted into francs at the present high rate of around 75 to the pound.

One notices a greatly enlarged number of gendarmes on the streets. Apparently further rioting is anticipated.

HOLIDAY LUGGAGE

MAN'S GLADSTONE WARDROBE

An aristocratic travelling bag for a man. Carries a whole week-end wardrobe in immaculate order. Has wardrobe section for suit, military pockets for small things, covered shirt fold and ample space for other possessions. Finely made of topgrain walrus cowhide, black or brown, linen lined. 24" size. Price $18.95

MAN'S SPORTS DUFFLE BAG

Light in weight and easily carried, this swagger sports bag is of smooth cowhide leather, brown, black or tan, with strong leather handle and zipper fastening. Nicely lined. 20" size. Price $8.95

LUGGAGE FIFTH FLOOR CENTRE MAIN STORE

T. EATON Co LIMITED

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

vestigation before agreeing to commit the Government to the project. Sir Adam's chief supporter was the Toronto Globe and its then editor, Stewart Lyon. They never forgave Drury for daring to investigate. But the weekly and small daily newspapers throughout the province strongly supported Drury. The commission of experts found that such developments would be, in effect, a waste of public money, and the scheme was abandoned.

Based on the experience with the National Railways, Ontario taxpayers feel that by this time the province would have had a white elephant in the Beck line of wasteful electric railroads, amounting to roughly $500,000,000 additional burden.

* * *

IT IS disturbing thoughtful citizens to learn that Mr. Lyon is to be appointed administrator or director-general of the $400,000,000 Hydro enterprise. Mr. Lyon is no doubt a thoroughly sincere, honest, well meaning, retired journalist. But his record shows him to be greatly lacking in courage and administrative capacity. He has had no business experience whatever. His chief claim on the position is that he was Sir Adam Beck's chief propagandist. He was retired from the Globe a number of years ago and succeeded by Harry W. Anderson. Under Mr. Lyon, beyond Hydro propaganda, the Globe showed little courage or leadership. Under his successor, Mr. Anderson, the Globe has shown courage, and such real leadership that today it is regarded as a most powerful influence in daily journalism in Canada. It was the chief force in the recent overwhelming Liberal victory in the province. If Mr. Anderson could be spared from the Globe, his appointment to a public position would give satisfaction and create confidence. But of course he would not consider a public job. He is more useful to the country and a bigger man in his present position. But it is different with Mr. Lyon. Why he should be given control of a $400,000,000 investment, just because he was a friend and supporter of Sir Adam Beck—a supporter of his hare-brained as well as his constructive schemes—defies understanding.

From the records it would seem that the appointment of Mr. Drury to one of the Hydro commissionerships would be a practical move, especially in view of Mr. Lyon's lack of experience in administrative work.

Tariff Board Told Its Place

JUST before Parliament closed up shop for the season there was a lively interchange between Hon. J. L. Ralston, chief financial critic of the Opposition, and Prime Minister Bennett and Hon. C. H. Cahan regarding the present position of the Tariff Board under Justice Sedgewick. The discussion consisted largely of an attempt by Mr. Ralston to put on the record a recent editorial from The Financial Post on the subject and a partially successful effort by the Prime Minister to keep the opinions of this newspaper out of Hansard.

In brief Mr. Ralston argued that when the Tariff Board was established it was intended and promised by the Government that, in taking over the functions of the old Customs Appeal Board, the Tariff Board would be given the status of a judicial, independent and non-political tribunal which would take tariff rulings out of politics. From that premise, he argued that when the Supreme Court recently ruled that the board had no jurisdiction to deal with questions of law and that all of its decisions were subject to review by the Minister of National Revenue—in short, were subject in the ultimate analysis to political decision—the Government should have corrected the situation by revising the legislation and giving the Tariff Board judicial standing and authority.

* * *

IN REPLY, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Cahan contended in effect that the board, in fulfilling the functions of a Customs Appeal Board, was never intended to have any such status, and the judgment of the Supreme Court merely confirmed what the Government had all along had in mind.

Mr. Cahan added that perhaps The Financial Post was misled by certain statements that were not in accordance with either the fact or the law.

Evidently The Financial Post (and Mr. Ralston, and British industrialists and editors, and Justice Sedgewick himself) were all misled by certain statements; but in the case of this paper those statements were statements made by Mr. Bennett himself and which have already been quoted in The Financial Post. We took Mr. Bennett's statements to mean exactly what they said.

* * *

WHILE the future of the Tariff Board is vague at the moment, the debate in Parliament seems to have made one point clear. The old system of having officials of the Department of National Revenue occupying the dual position of interpreters of the tariff and the arbiters of their own interpretations, a system which has caused untold confusion in the past and has given the administration of the tariff an unfortunate political aspect, is to continue in the future. It is the intention of the Government that the situation shall continue. The belief of business men that in the new Tariff Board they had obtained release from the system was based entirely on error and misconception of the meaning of Mr. Bennett's words.

At least the position in that respect has been made clear.

SHAWINIGAN REGISTERS EXPANSION

(Continued from page 1)

since the beginning of the year, including firm and secondary power, has been of record proportions.

Though official figures are not available as to the amount of electric energy generated in the second quarter of 1934, the company reported that in the first three months 1,022,523,327 kw.h. was produced as against 892,229,350 kw.h. for the corresponding period last year.

The half year figure on production is likely to show a total in excess of 2,000,000,000 kw.h. In this event the company would stand an excellent chance, provided there is no material setback in the industrial situation during the last half of the year, in having an output for 1934 in excess of 4,000,000,000 kw.h. This would establish an all-time record and would compare with the previous high of 3,901,772,127 kw.h. set up in 1933.

The company's new development at Rapide Blanc is working out very satisfactorily. Ultimately this plant will have an installed capacity of 4 machines with a capacity of 40,000 h.p. each. To date three units are in operation and a fourth is being made ready.

Firm Power Increasing

Probably the most encouraging feature of the company's power operations this year is the marked improvement in the demand for firm power. For a time Shawinigan had a substantial surplus of power which was sold for steam purposes, etc. With the pick-up in newsprint and other industrial operations more firm power is being sold, with the result that earnings have materially benefitted.

Earning power has kept pace with the increase in production this year. Further, income has been favored by developments over and above operations. There has been a more favorable trend of exchange rates which has enabled the company to save several hundred thousands of dollars in servicing its funded debt. Also there has been a saving of interest charges on work under construction.

In the first quarter of 1934 Shawinigan reported a gross revenue of $2,916,779 and a net income before depreciation and income tax of $716,016. For the same period in 1933 gross income totalled $2,851,203 and a net figure of $502,945.

The interim report for the second quarter of this year is expected to reveal a further material gain over the preceding quarter. Even after allowing for depreciation and income tax, net income is likely to be greater than the $716,016 reported in the first quarter before depreciation and income tax.

Finances of the company have shown an improvement. Last year, it will be recalled, the company sold $400,000 of its 6 per cent secured notes to the company's pension fund, bringing the total amount of the issue outstanding up to $4,453,500, maturing February 1, 1937. Proceeds of these short term notes were used to finance the building of the Rapide Blanc power development.

The company now has sufficient liquid resources to carry on its present development programme. The Rapide Blanc plant is the only major undertaking. It is practically completed; there remaining only the fourth and last generator to be brought into service.

Chemicals Doing Well

Allied interests of the company have also experienced a betterment in operations this year. Shawinigan Chemicals, a wholly-owned subsidiary which purchases a large block of power from the parent company, is maintaining its operations near capacity.

Last year Shawinigan received revenue from this subsidiary through the sale of power and also $310,530 as bond interest for half year ended December 31, 1933.

There have been no particular developments in connection with the Quebec Power Co., in which Shawinigan owns controlling interest.

United Securities Ltd., jointly controlled by Shawinigan and Montreal Power, may not go unaffected by the troubles of Montreal Tramways in which it holds a majority interest. The tram company has been having difficulties in maintaining revenues to meet charges owing to the drop in passenger traffic. Various plans are now being considered by Montreal Tramways and the Montreal Tramways Commission which may bring about an improvement in the situation.

The common stock of Shawinigan has been fairly constant for several weeks past. The current level of 21 compares with a high this year of 24½ and a high of 21½ in 1933. It has been as low as 17¼ this year.

David A. Croll Has Big Task In New Post

Hon. David A. Croll, mayor of Windsor, Ont., has been appointed Minister of Welfare and of the newly created Department of Municipal Affairs for Ontario.

There appears to be widespread public anticipation that Mr. Croll may act differently in his new post from what he has been as mayor of the major defaulting municipality in Canada. As mayor of Windsor, Mr. Croll has given the impression in the last two years of being entirely out of sympathy with the interests of creditors.

An unusual opportunity for constructive work in his new post is foreseen for Mr. Croll by authorities on municipal finance. Defaults of municipal bonds in Ontario are the most extensive in Canada. Mr. Croll, therefore, is expected to be brought into close contact with many vexed municipal problems. He has already had some experience of the situation in the affairs of bankrupt Windsor.

Mr. Croll has had a Dick Whittington career. He was born in Moscow of Jewish parents in 1900. He came to Windsor in 1906, where he was educated and where he worked as a bootblack and newsboy. He graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1925 and set up a legal practice in Windsor. He has been mayor of Windsor since 1930.

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NO REORGANIZATION FOR MASSEY HARRIS CO. IS BEING CONSIDERED

(Continued from page 1)

embarked on in 1933. The demand in the spring for seasonable machinery was encouraging and for all its new machinery the demand has been excellent. The company's inventory on May 31 was lower than it had been six months earlier but the fact that the company sells on credit and is more active in manufacturing means that bank loans at this period of the year had increased.

The following table shows the changes in working capital during the six months:

Working Capital

	May 31 1934 $	Nov. 30 1933 $
Current assets	25,396,000	26,055,507
Current liabs.	4,097,000	3,494,166
	21,299,000	22,561,341
Ratio	6.2—1	7.46—1

Bank Loans Up $660,000

The current assets as shown are after deducting nearly $7,000,000 for bad debts and inventory depreciation reserves.

The current liabilities as shown on May 31, 1934, include $2,688,000 for bank loans and overdraft as compared with $2,017,762 on November 30, 1933. That $660,000 increase accounts for the whole increase of current liabilities and it is seasonal. At the end of 1930 the bank loans and overdraft had been $7,980,000 and even at the end of 1932 they stood at $6,328,160. In its continuous collection and liquidation of accounts receivable and selling of inventory at lower market prices, this is one of the principal achievements during a very adverse period.

Interest on bonds has been paid to date throughout the depression. By the operation of sinking fund the original issue of $12,000,000 of 5 per cent debenture bonds due 1947 had been reduced to $8,700,000 in 1933, and the original issue of $1,029,000 5 per cent first mortgage bonds due 1940 has been reduced to $494,800. The latter bonds were taken over with the J. I. Case Plow Works, Inc., when the latter company was bought in 1928.

The Financial Post understands that interest on the bonds is likely to be paid throughout 1934. The company is in arrears two payments, however, on the sinking fund and another payment of $300,000 will be due next October. As far as a representative of The Financial Post could ascertain no decision has yet been reached as to the policy the company will take with regard to arrears on sinking fund. This is the only particular in which the company is now vulnerable in spite of the grueling punishment inflicted on this as well as all other farm machinery companies during the last three years. Though no statement on this could be secured, it is understood that the matter has been considered at many meetings of directors.

The failure of Massey-Harris Co. to provide sinking fund is not regarded by those close to the company as an absolute failure in the sense that such sinking fund could not be paid. Sooner or later the company is expecting the years of low sales to be replaced by years of increasing sales. It is having better business this year. The executives of the company desire to conserve liquid resources of the company in a way that will permit it to take full advantage of active business when it arrives. It desires to manufacture implements and machinery in every year sufficient for the demand. It is argued that no real hurt under the circumstances is done to bondholders. The fact is that the company's sales dwindled in 1932 to one-fifth of what they had been at the peak and even now are only one-third of what they have been in peak years. If such a peak year came again in 1935 or 1936, it is urged that bondholders would profit most from the company being able to take full advantage of it.

No Reorganization

There has been much talk of reorganization around the street in the last week. There is no thought of it, The Financial Post is informed, among those in command. On the contrary the assertion is made that one or two good years at or near capacity would entirely remove the need for any kind of reorganization. The sinking fund, as already mentioned, is the only matter which sooner or later must be given attention. The present policy appears to be to use liquid funds to finance business as being the best policy for the bondholders in the end.

The annual sinking fund requirement of $600,000 is unusually heavy. If maintained religiously, it would entirely extinguish the debt in 20 years from the time of issue. No demand has yet been made, however, on the bondholders to lighten requirements but, if 1934 or 1935 should prove disappointing, such a request might be made as likely to be in their own best interests in the end. If profitable years come quickly that might not be necessary although something would have to be done about back payments due.

Up and Down With Farmer

The long view for the company is good, taking it for granted that present problems one by one are handled satisfactorily. The Financial Post recently asked the president of the company, T. A. Russell, his views on this.

"Massey-Harris & Co. in its long history," replied Mr. Russell, "has always gone up and down with the farmer. Years of prosperity for the farmer have been years of prosperity for the industry and the years of adversity for the farmer have been years of depression for the sellers of agricultural machinery and implements.

"As far as we can judge the bottom of the depression for both the farmer and the manufacturer was reached in 1932. There was an improvement in the position of the industry in 1933 and we expect that at the end of 1934 we will find business in 1934 to have been better than in 1933.

Forward-looking

"The last three years have not only been a period of liquidation and loss for the company. It has kept up its development work. The board has looked beyond the dark days in the belief that agriculture would revive and that the company would bear its full part in helping on that revival and therefore share in it. I think two facts show that the company is forward-looking: first, that we have continued year by year to improve our machinery; and second, that we are continuing to sell in Western Canada on credit. We have not lost faith in Western Canada and expect some day to do business on the old scale out there. There are times to be conservative but we have been so in the last few years with the idea of conserving resources to enable us to take full advantage of important business when it comes."

European Plants No Drain

One result of troublous exchange and policies of industrial nationalism followed by France and Germany has been that Massey-Harris Co. plant at Marquette, France, and the plant at Westhoven, Germany, have become to all intents and purposes separate and integral units which neither take income from the parent company nor provide income to it.

Much speculation has been indulged in from time to time by shareholders and by bondholders as to whether or not the European properties could be counted on as promising prospects for the future or as present day leeches, drawing money from assets of the main company. Until French farmers produced far more wheat than France could use under the artificial stimulus of a high domestic price, the French plant was one of the most prosperous plants of the company. The wheat surplus, and the troubles which arose from it, have caused a drop in the demand and at present the plant is having a worse time than for years. But the French company finances its own way and will continue to do so. The property of the company covers 25 acres.

The German plant, though on 35 acres, has not had similar development and the local agricultural situation is not so depressed as in France. But there, too, the German plant lives to itself alone. It cannot get money from Canada nor send money to it.

If times get good in Europe, these may become prosperous plants. Otherwise they may have losses, but The Financial Post understands that they are operated on a basis of sink or swim. No one can predict what may happen to this investment in a possibly troubled Europe, but in the worst cataclysm the present method of operation is the best for the company. If the plants were to be lost altogether, the parent company would still have its major properties intact and be free of entanglements. If the European companies win through as hoped, they may be of advantage in some better and more peaceful time when international trade is resumed and exchange easy to get for transfer of funds.

TORONTO WARS GASOLINE PRICE SMOOTHED OUT

(Continued from page 1)

weather some loss may be expected. The major oil companies allow their service stations one half of one per cent for losses. A dealer with a storage tank where the turnover is not so fast may have a larger loss but anything over two per cent is investigated.

"We have to take into consideration that the dealer buys his gasoline as though it were at 60 degrees regardless of the temperature. If a car of gasoline is loaded in the winter time at 40 degrees he pays for gasoline he never gets. It varies one per cent in every 20 degrees. Thus, if he buys 6,000 gallons at 40 degrees he pays for 60 gallons he never gets. In the summer time it is the other way about."

The Financial Post asked if the story was correct that some refiners were mixing gasoline and kerosene and that by mixing these constituents half and half they could thus avoid half the tax per gallon.

"No, it is not true that the tax can be cut in this way. If he sold fuel oil as gasoline the tax would still be six cents a gallon so long as it was sent out as gasoline and sold as gasoline. Mixtures of distillate, which is just a good grade of kerosene, and casinghead gasoline, a very volatile gasoline used by refiners to give pep to their various brands in cold weather, would be treated as entirely gasoline for tax purposes. If a man buys kerosene the tax should be collected when it goes into his car so long as it is on the highway."

Asked what check there was on the farmer who brought a ten-gallon can for gasoline and got a receipt in order to make a demand for repayment from the Government on the ground that it was for farm work, he said, "We know what tractors and other cars any farmer owns. If he claims that nearly all the gasoline purchased has been used in tractors and he has a car which is apparently lying idle, an inspector goes to find out the facts."

"From Refinery to You"

J. H. Davis, who owns or controls the Good Rich Oil Co. refinery at Danforth Avenue and 15 retail outlets which sell the product to the consumer, claimed at once that the cheap gasoline being sold was commanding a large sale because the price was low and the product good. He denied that he was buying any "hot oil" from the United States and doubted if any other independents were. For himself he asserted that he bought in open market just as anybody else did and got the crudes he needed for his own brands of gasoline. He stated that he was doing a profitable business.

The plant on Danforth Avenue is a combination of service station and many tanks into which the gasoline goes from a small refinery. Signs announcing "From the Refinery to You" are conspicuous and the service station was doing a large business with trucks and other cars while The Financial Post representative was there.

Short, wiry, energetic, dark, alert are some of the adjectives needed to describe Mr. Davis. He also looks like a good salesman.

Low Overhead, Low Price

"How is it that you have been able to sell gasoline lower than most other companies if your crudes are no cheaper and the product as good. Does it cost less to distribute?" Mr. Davis was asked.

"When a man asks a question like that, it is up to me to answer," he replied. "In plain English I can undersell most of the big companies because my overhead is much less. When they competed with each other by building expensive service stations on four corners of principal streets and repeated the performance three blocks away, they were making it impossible for any one service station to sell sufficient volume to keep their overhead down. It must cost some of these stations seven or eight cents a gallon spread and that has got to be paid for by somebody. In our case we refine our own gasoline and do not take on any huge liabilities such as are entailed in these master service stations.

"And remember that it is not at our stations that the gasoline was offered at 11½ cents a gallon. Our lowest price was 12¾ cents, and we made a profit at that but we did not go down to meet these other prices at a loss. They were and must have been selling at a loss. Our cost is low because we have no poor investments to make good on. We lease our stations and have tied up no large amounts of capital. 'Keep overhead low' might almost be said to be our motto."

Use Higher Grades Crude

Mr. Davis was then asked if he had heard of any refineries importing much crude not in its natural state (described to The Financial Post as 90 per cent gasoline and 10 per cent lubricating oil) and easily separating it in an inexpensive refinery and getting an advantage of one cent a gallon duty over as the straight importer of gasoline. He said he had not. He said that it was true that small refiners had to use higher grades of crude than entered the cracking plants owned by the large refiners. That was an expensive sort of plant but it was wrong to suppose that it made better gasoline. It enabled refiners to crack up fuel oils and lower grade crudes and get more gasoline but small refiners could get excellent gasolines, and with more power often, because they used higher grades and could not make use of these low grade crudes. Asked if his plant was a skimming plant, he said the correct definition would be "a fractionating plant."

Gets What He Pays For

"If you are making a good profit at 12¾ cents a gallon, are you not on the way to make a fortune now that the price is raised to 15¾ cents a gallon before the tax?" was the final question of The Financial Post representative.

"We will give the public better gas," shot back Mr. Davis. "At 12¾ cents a gallon we could not do miracles, you know."

And that last statement somehow seems to agree with what officials of some of the larger companies have been saying: A man pays for what he gets; he also gets what he pays for most of the time. Executives of the larger companies are also well aware that there are too many service stations. Recent provincial laws are trying to curb that uneconomic activity. Provincial officials believe that few fish get through their net for collecting the road tax. Customs men say some independents get an advantage by the type of crude they import, but it is all legal.

Anyway, for a time there is peace. Big companies believe their sales at 11½ cents a gallon plus tax brought the small men to time. The small men say the big companies got tired of selling at a loss. But that method has been followed by large companies in the United States. It may be regarded as part of the defensive apparatus of large companies from now on. They have equipped themselves to sell cheap gasoline wherever independents appear to be trying to get the business on a cut-rate basis.

Alcohol as Motor Fuel

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—While not declaring the use of alcohol as a partial substitute for gasoline to be practicable at the present time, the National Research Council has carried out a series of experiments and tests which prove that a market for some twenty-five million bushels of wheat per year could be obtained at an advance of between two and three cents per gallon of motor fuel.

The purpose of the council was to discover if alcohol made from wheat could be mixed with gasoline to form a satisfactory motor fuel. The results of the tests show that this can be done and the calculation based on the use of twenty-five million bushels of wheat for this purpose assumes that the mixture would be nine parts gasoline and one part alcohol.

Is Anti-Knock Agent

The technicians tested the mixtures at 5, 10, and 15 per cent alcohol and discovered that the 15 per cent gave the best performance. Alcohol, it was found, acts as an anti-knock agent and if used in a commercial way would make it unnecessary to import tetraetyhl lead which is now used in the popular high-test mixtures.

The council does not suggest that the use of alcohol is practicable at the present time. The increase in price, for example, is against it. Another deterrent to any move along this line is the fact that very important experimental work on the hydrogenation of coal is being carried forward in England. The British government is financing a large scale experiment in the distillation of gasoline from coal. If the experiment is successful, the consequences in Canada will be very important. The enormous coal deposits of Alberta and Nova Scotia would at once assume importance.

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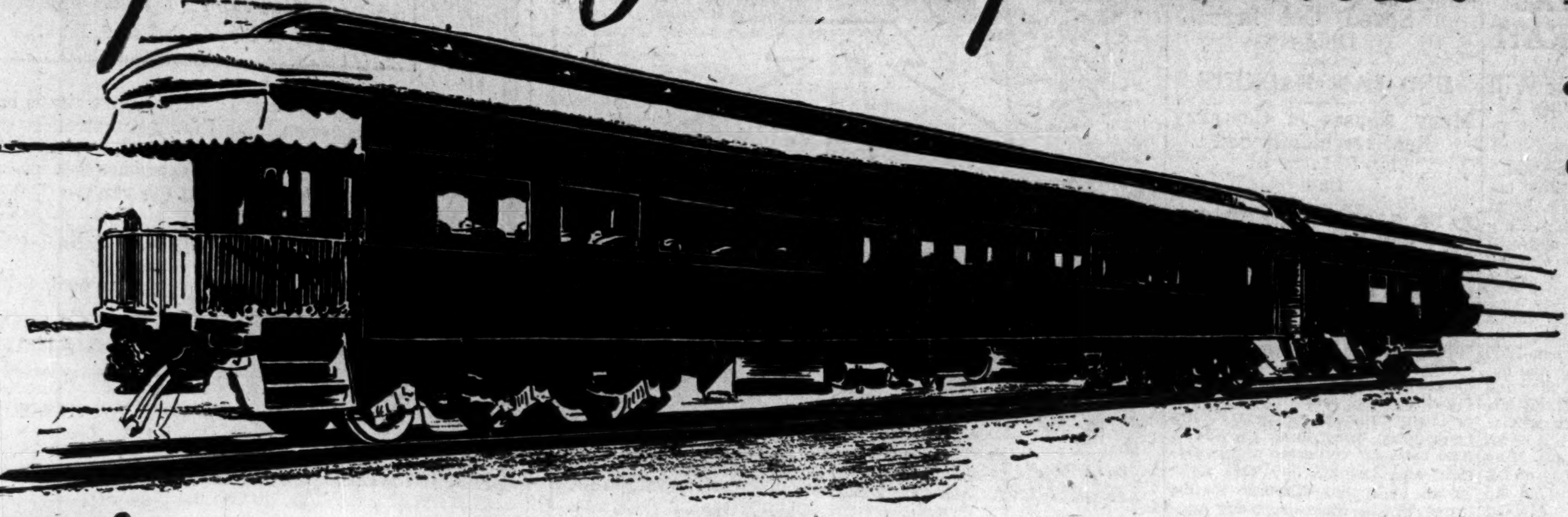
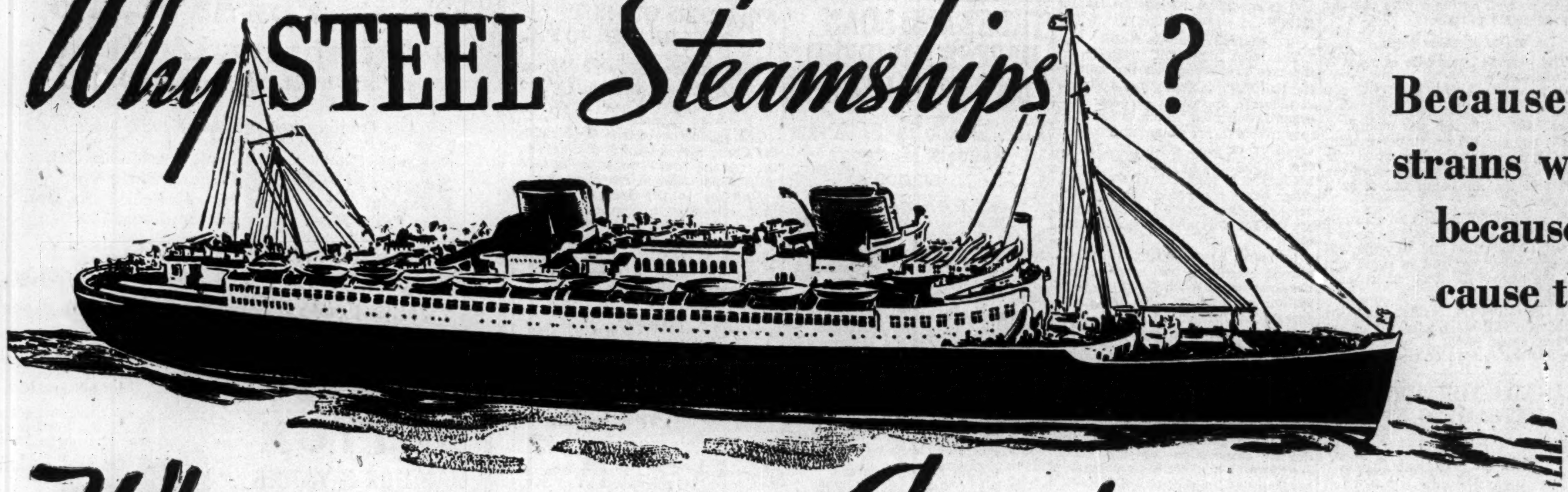


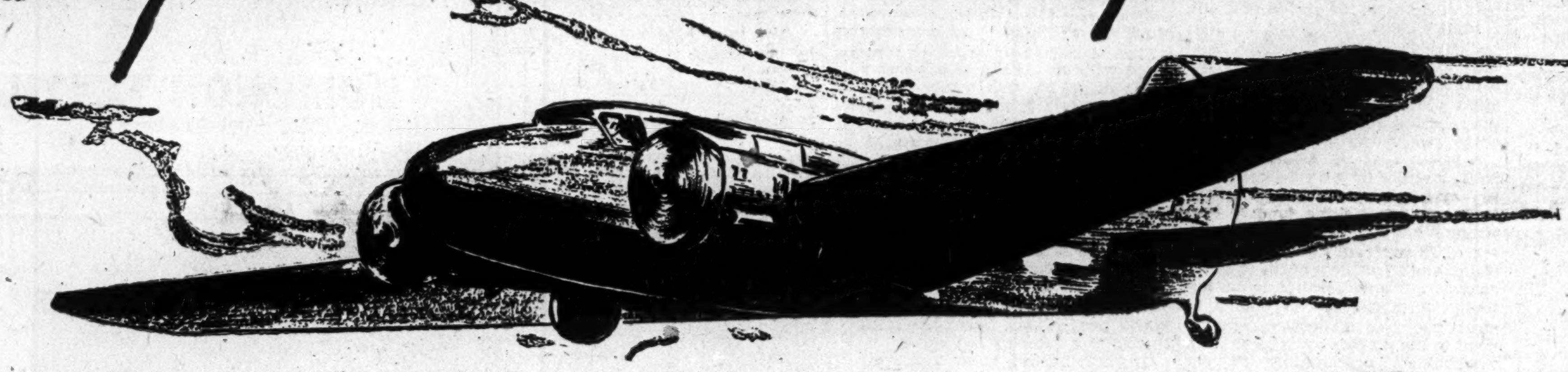
Because they save lives . . . last longer . . . and cost less to maintain

Why STEEL *Steamships*?



Because they take twisting strains without coming apart . . . because they don't rot . . . because they cost less to maintain

Why ALL METAL *Aeroplanes*?



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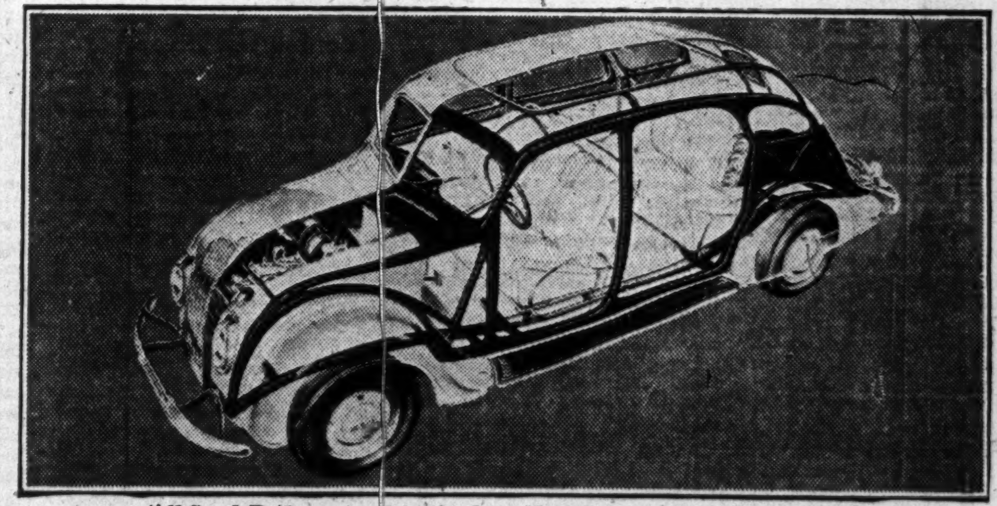

All-Steel Body as used in Airflow Chryslers and Airflow DeSotos.

All-Steel Body as used in Dodge, Plymouth and Chrysler Six.

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Utilities and Transportation

AMAL. ELECTRIC PLANS TO BUY IN PREFERRED STOCK

Shareholders Receive Circular Asking for Offers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Preference shareholders of Amalgamated Electric Corp., control of which is now understood to be held by the Northern Electric Co., have been notified that the company is in a position to receive offers for redemption of preference stock at a price not to exceed $15 a share. The statement specifically states that the company is not obligated to purchase any or all of the shares offered.

Amalgamated Electric Corp., which is engaged in the manufacture of wiring devices and various forms of electrical equipment, came into being in 1929. It took over the properties of W. H. Banfield and Sons, Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co. of Canada, and the Duncan Electrical Co. A short time later it purchased the Langley Electric Mfg. Co., of Winnipeg, and the Langley Mfg. Co. of Vancouver.

The outstanding capitalization of the company at the end of last year consisted of $1,163,150 of 6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred shares, of a par value of $50 each and 50,000 shares of no par value common stock.

Poor Earning Power

From the time of its incorporation to the end of 1933, there was a steady decline in earning power. In 1929, for example, earnings of the company totalled $183,575, while in 1933 there was a deficit of $57,538. Since January 15, 1931, the preferred stock has been in arrears of dividends.

Under the terms of the company's by-laws, the preference stock did not acquire voting power until five quarterly dividends were in arrears.

The book equity back of the preference stock at the end of 1933 was $48.72 a share.

CITY GAS SEEKS NEW FRANCHISE

Offers to Supply Gas to Longueuil for Ten Years

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—City Gas and Electric Corp. is prepared to establish a gas plant at Longueuil, a municipality adjacent to Montreal, providing the city grants the company a ten-year franchise.

Negotiations are only in preliminary stages and the council of the municipality is seeking further information.

City Gas and Electric was formed about two years ago to provide the City of Three Rivers with a supply of Butane gas. In addition the company controls the Yamaska Power Corp. and one or two other small utilities in the Province of Quebec.

New Brunswick Power Sinking Fund Operating

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — New Brunswick Power Co., operating the utility services in Saint John, has deposited $10,833 with the trustee for the redemption of its first mortgage 5 per cent bonds as provided for in the trust deed. Offers have been requested at a price not to exceed 103 per cent of the face value of the bond.

This issue is the senior obligation of New Brunswick Power and the principal matures on March 1, 1937.

Maritime Telephone Stations Gain in May

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., operating in Nova Scotia, reports a further increase in the net number of installed stations. At the end of May, 1934, the company reported 38,008 units in operation as compared with 37,802 at the end of the preceding year, a net gain of 206.

The Island Telephone Co., the subsidiary operating on Prince Edward Island, added 36 new stations to its system during May, bringing the total up to 5,473. Connecting companies did not do so well, the number of stations installed at the end of May totalling 6,385, a gain of only three during the month.

In respect to the toll traffic handled by Maritime Telegraph and Telephone, last May the company reports that 107,236 calls were completed or a percentage of 94.7. This is the ninth successive monthly gain reported by the company.

Tariff Board Report Features Wool Meet

From all over Canada, spinners, weavers, dyers, knitters, and those who supply raw materials to the woollen industry, are meeting at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on July 12 for the sixteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association. The mills of the industry are located in 132 municipalities and directly employ 26,000 people with a payroll of over $20,000,000 annually.

The annual address, to be delivered by H. Barrett, president, at 4 p.m., is expected to be one of the highlights, because it will contain the only statement issued by the industry in regard to the recent interim Tariff Board report on the woollen schedule.

MONTREAL POWER OUTPUT RECORDS FURTHER ADVANCE

Both Electricity and Gas Production Higher Last Month

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated reports that the output of gas and electricity in the city and district of Montreal continues to show increases.

The gas production last month, according to statement issued by John S. Norris, president, totalled 452,980,000 cu. ft. This compares with 433,329,000 cu. ft. in the same month last year, an increase of 19,651,000 cu. ft. or 4.33 per cent. Proportionate increase in the demand for gas fuel during June was higher than for the previous month and is regarded as indicative of better industrial conditions, with prospects of gas output eventually reaching pre-depression proportions.

Production of electricity totalled 75,222,470 kw.h., compared with 66,683,090 kw.h. for June last year, an increase of 8,529,380 kw.h., or 11.35 per cent. Seasonal recession of industrial activity is probably responsible for the slight variation of the regular monthly progress but the continuing improvement is regarded as encouraging, by officials of the company.

Figures for both gas and electric production cover consumption of the Montreal system only

Lose Test Case

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Island Power Co., controlled by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consold., has been ordered by the Court to cease raising the water level or otherwise affecting the normal flow of the Riviere des Prairies by means of its hydro-electric dam situated on the river. The judgment follows action instituted by a property owner for damages suffered by his land and buildings as a result of the inundation of part of his holdings by rising water claimed to have been caused by the company's dam. The complainant also secured an award of $2,900 of damages of an original claim of $10,000.

This case is regarded as a test case and is expected to be the forerunner of a number of other lawsuits for damages.

In the present instance the plaintiff claimed to be the sole proprietor of the riparian land which had been flooded and its inundation an abusive act on the part of the company. The Crown lease which the company secured, the plaintiff said, had been secured with the obligation of respecting private property rights. Plans drawn for the dam and submitted to secure the lease, it was claimed, were erroneous in that a sufficient hydraulic force could not be generated to operate the plant profitably without submerging the north shore where plaintiff's property is located.

The company claims that any damage to the plaintiff's property was caused by inherent defects in the construction of buildings and due to causes beyond its control and outside its responsibility.

In respect to ownership of the land it was proved to the court's satisfaction that the bank was alienated by the Crown by means of grants by the King of France and had been withdrawn from the Crown domain to become private property. The submergence of the plaintiff's riparian land for the purpose of the dam was in effect a servitude, the court ruled, and, this being done illegally, was subject to damages.

SCOTIA POWER SEEK APPROVAL NEW GAS RATE

Adoption of Schedule Will Save Users $9,700 a Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An application has been made by Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. to the Public Utility Board of Nova Scotia for approval of an amendment to its existing schedule of optional gas rates for central house heating.

The amendment provides for a reduction applicable to those who consume in a month between 1,500 and 7,500 cubic feet. Under the optional contracts of the company the consumer will be permitted to guarantee to pay $1 per month service charges, with a minimum bill of $2, and get the lower rate for gas. If he does not wish this, he can pay on his present basis, paying more for the gas, but not having to pay a fixed service charge. This schedule will apply to those who have gas furnaces as well as those who use gas for domestic purposes.

Basis of New Rates

The proposed schedule of rates is as follows:

The first 7,500 cubic feet per month, 12 cents net per 100 cu. ft.; over 7,500 cubic feet per month, 10 cents net per 100 cu. ft. per month; the service charge is set at $1 per month in addition to the cost of the gas and the minimum bill is $2 a month.

It is estimated those who consume 2,000 cubic feet will save 40 cents a month; 3,000 cubic feet, 65 cents will be the reduction; and 78 cents will be the saving for 3,600 cu. ft. consumption.

It is estimated further that the new rate will mean a saving of approximately $9,700 a year to the Halifax consumers of gas.

CANADA NORTHERN EXTENDING SYSTEM

Mining Operations Help to Enlarge Market for Power

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Further expansion of distribution facilities is reported by Canadian Northern Power Corp. in its quarterly report issued to shareholders with the current dividend cheque. The new transmission line connecting the growing productive area, extending a distance of more than 60 miles easterly from Noranda, has been almost completed, according to a statement of the management.

The report goes on to say:

This extension has entailed the provision of two new substations, one in Cadillac Township, and the other in Dubuisson Township in the Siscoe area

Since our last report contracts have been entered into for the supply of power to Lamaque Gold Mines Limited in which company Teck Hughes Gold Mines, Limited, hold a controlling interest. Contracts have also been signed with Thompson-Cadillac Mines, Limited, and McWatters Gold Mines, Limited.

Add Power Customers

Power was turned on at the O'Brien Cadillac property on May 4, and it is expected that service will be supplied to the other customers of the company in this area during the present month.

The new mill extension at Noranda Mines has been completed, and is now in operation.

In the Kirkland Lake camp, practically all the mines have made additions to their equipment resulting in increased power loads. In the Porcupine area developments continue to be most satisfactory, the larger mines maintaining their output, while at Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines additional mill equipment has been installed and operation of the mill at March Gold Mines has been recommenced.

SHERWIN PAINTS ARE ENCOURAGED BY SPRING TRADE

Expect Large Benefits When Construction Becomes More Active

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Demand for paint and varnish during the past spring, which is always the busiest season in this particular industry, was considerably greater than for several years past, according to a statement issued by D. A. Whittaker, vice-president and managing director of Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada.

Sales for industrial and manufacturing purposes are increased in volume and at the same time there has been a marked improvement in the demand from the individual consumer.

As there has not been a definite stimulation in the construction industry and as there is a large volume of potential building activity which must sooner or later be carried out, the paint and varnish industry looks forward to considerable benefit when construction is once more resumed on a large scale.

Finances Are Strong

No estimate is available as to the likely trend of Sherwin-Williams' earnings this year. In 1933 the company earned $133,810 compared with $74,167 in 1932. After providing for all senior charges, there was a deficit of $20,456. No dividends have been paid on the company's preferred shares since the beginning of 1933. There is no funded debt.

The financial position of Sherwin-Williams is exceptionally strong despite the fact that earnings have been below par during the last three years. At the end of 1933 the company reported current assets of $4,064,759 and current liabilities of $567,574, making for a net working capital of $3,497,185.

MAJORITY RULES IF BANKRUPTCY FACES COMPANY

New U. S. Laws Will Speed Cut in Debts

END LAW RACKETS

Many Abuses in Company Receiverships Ended by Reform of Law

By DR. GAINES T. CARTINHOUR
New York University

NEW YORK.—The new corporate bankruptcy law in the United States is expected to relieve many corporations from serious financial difficulties. It is a major step in debt readjustment.

The chief purposes of the new measure are to facilitate speedy reorganization of corporations now in or facing financial sickness, reform bankruptcy procedure, provide a new basis for corporate reorganizations and, last but not least, serve as an additional stimulus to the broad United States recovery programme. It is the result of long investigation and intensive study, and is modelled largely on British statutes.

Majority Now to Rule

The most important provision of the new law recognizes the will of the majority. It authorizes a Federal judge to approve a corporate reorganization plan which is satisfactory to two thirds (in amount) of the creditors of each class and, unless the corporation is insolvent, to the holders of a majority of the stock. After being confirmed, the plan becomes binding upon all creditors and all stockholders and all are treated alike.

In many cases, groups of recalcitrant creditors or stockholders have prevented attempts at reorganization by dilatory legal tactics or threats of further litigation. Frequently it has been difficult to secure cash to pay off dissenters as required by law. The result has been that co-operative groups have been penalized and receiverships have been long drawn out with heavy expenses. Recalcitrant minorities have been in a position to compel the debtor corporation or the other creditors to buy off their claims at preferential figures.

No Need for Sale

The Act eliminates the necessity of forming a new corporation and going through the formality of a sale. The latter has been a device to fix the amount paid to dissenters, and since they do not have to be paid off in cash, the fiction of a sale is unnecessary. The entire reorganization procedure is therefore radically altered. Final approval by the court merely means that the corporation continues on the new basis, with the full benefit of relief afforded by reorganization.

A petition for reorganization may be filed either by the corporation, or by any three of its creditors whose claims aggregate $1,000 or over providing it has been approved by holders of 25 per cent of each class of claims and 10 per cent of the total (in amount). If a corporation is not actually insolvent but is unable to meet maturing obligations, agreement to the petition must come from stockholders representing 10 per cent of each class of stock and 5 per cent of the total. Corporations, however, may file petitions without such approval.

Little New Cash Needed

Under the new law no large amount of cash will be necessary. If a majority agrees to accept new securities in lieu of former claims, on court approval, the minority has to accept them also. Costs of administration must be provided for in cash, of course, but saving of cash outlay is made possible by a provision that compensation may be in securities provided for in the plan of reorganization. Issuance of new securities is facilitated by provisions in the Securities Act exempting reorganization issuers from the necessity of filing a registration statement.

Provisions are incorporated which are intended to prevent abuses which would give a monopoly to any person, firm or corporation in any district in receiverships and trusteeships. During Congressional debates the Irving Trust Company, of New York, was sometimes characterized as a "monopoly" in bankruptcy receiverships and efforts have been made to prevent this institution from securing an enormous proportion of the New York business. The charge has been made in many cases that favoritism has been shown not only in appointments but also in fees that have been permitted.

The new law provides a substitute for Federal and State equity receivership proceedings which have been the principal means of corporate reorganizations. It should be helpful because it furnishes an equitable method of scaling down burdensome corporate debts, a step that must be taken before a sound business recovery can take place.

Abolishing Racket

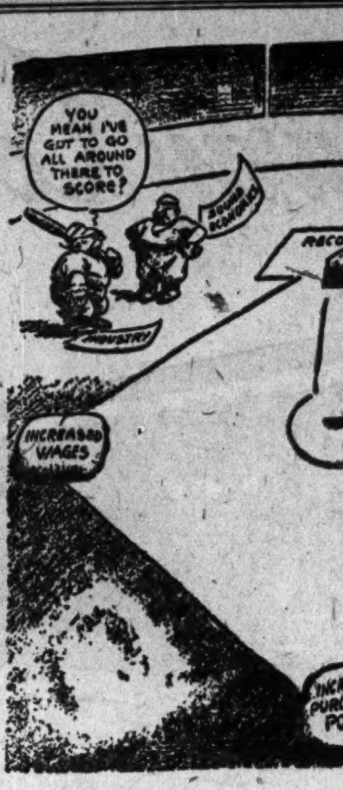
The Federal court will now take charge of all property of the company no matter in what state it is located. This will do away with what is known as the racket of ancillary receivership, giving patronage to judges in every district in which the corporation has property, as well as the custom of "shopping for a friendly judge," one of the major scandals of reorganization practice. Before the new law a receivership application could be filed in any district in which the corporation had property.

Safeguards are included pertaining to the appointment of temporary as well as permanent trustees, making it impossible for a trustee to be appointed without a hearing. However, Federal judges have been given a very wide discretion in acting on reorganization plans and are now as powerful in this connection as they have been under receiverships or bankruptcy proceedings. Court interpretations are anxiously awaited on some of the revolutionary provisions.

Prosecutions in Sight

The investigation of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad organization as well as the scandalous management of many reorganizations of real estate bond issues in recent years has brought the problem to the attention of the public. Many thousands of cases will probably go into the Federal courts in the near future. Instead of getting nothing or practically nothing, it is now possible to leave stockholders and junior claimants with what might be termed securities of "recovery value" and at the same time give secured claims the preference due them.

A large number of prominent organizations have already taken steps to benefit by the new law. Some have been involved in equity receivership or bankruptcy proceedings and others want to reduce the topheaviness of their debt position. Prominent companies which have taken immediate action include United Cigar Stores Co., Radio-Keith-Orpheum Co., Paramount-Publix Corp., Associated Telephone Utilities Co., Roxy Theatre Corp., Middle West Utilities Co., and the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Corporation. Even the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad receivership, which has lasted more than ten years, expects to terminate under the provisions of the Act in the near future.



—Courtesy Washington Daily News.

AND THERE ISN'T ANY SHORT CUT!

TRUST AND LOAN DEFERS DIVIDEND ON CAPITAL STOCK

First Break in 81 Years Reflects Mortgage Situation

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Adverse conditions in the Western Canada mortgage situation have made it necessary for the Trust & Loan Co. of Canada to pass its common stock dividend, payment of which has been made uninterruptedly for a period of 81 years.

Inability of some borrowers to meet their obligations has made it necessary for the company to take over property, thus increasing its land investments, while it has been deemed prudent by the management to apportion a large amount of income for reserves to take care of contingencies.

Create Large Reserves

The Trust & Loan Co. had an income from its Canadian holdings in the year ended March 31, 1934, of £224,656, of which £145,102 was carried to reserve. This latter item was offset to some extent by £32,577 of interest transferred from reserve, making the net interest earned in Canada £112,131. Other revenues brought the company's total income for the year up to £159,002. This compared with £171,110 in 1933, when a profit of £35,740 was made on exchange. After taking care of all charges, there was a balance in 1933-34 accounts of £25,849, as against £14,667 in the year previous.

Fewer Debentures Out

At the end of last March assets of the company totalled £4,013,014, compared with £4,224,252 at the close of the previous year. There is no change in the subscribed capital, while debentures issued declined from £1,699,093 to £1,563,341. Debenture stock outstanding remains the same.

Other liabilities show relatively little change, except current items which declined from £238,031 to £184,868, while the revenue account shows a balance of £1,863, as against £21,213 in 1933.

Cash position continues about the same, while money on call and temporary investments decreased from £381,827 to £205,704.

Change in Investments

Investments in Canada show important changes. Mortgages held by the company show a dollar decrease from $13,640,353 to $12,683,476. Interest accrued is about the same, while interest overdue increased from $1,608,113 to $1,969,159. The reserve against interest has advanced from $980,284 to $1,399,119.

Land investments are now carried by the company at $4,015,996, less reserves of $579,085, making a net figure of $3,436,910. In the previous report land investments had a value of $3,025,098, reserves $454,739, leaving a net figure of $2,570,358.

Thunder Bay Plant Closes, Awaits Orders to Reopen

Thunder Bay Paper Company's mill closed down due to lack of orders. Thunder Bay Paper Co is controlled by Abitibi Power & Paper Co., which is still operating its Sault Ste. Marie and Iroquois Falls newsprint mills and its bleached sulphite plant at Smooth Rock Falls. Its subsidiary, Manitoba Pulp & Paper Co., is letting contracts to cut 50,000 cords of pulpwood by Manitoba settlers. This will entail expenditure of half a million dollars.

Thunder Bay mill closing puts 175 men out of employment. Further operation will depend on receipt of orders. At the moment no orders are in sight.

SMELTERS OUTPUT INCREASES 40 P.C.

Comparative Figures Show Steady Improvement Over Last Year

The production of lead and zinc by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., for the first six months of 1934 was 40 per cent in advance of the production in the same period of 1933, according to figures just released by the company. The second quarter of 1934 was 11 per cent in advance of the first quarter of 1934.

The following tabulation gives comparative figures for the periods under review:

Production

	1934 2nd quar.	1934 1st quar.
Lead, tons	38,901	35,370
Zinc, tons	27,072	23,816
Copper, tons	255	nil
Silver, ounces	1,766,863	1,795,977
Gold, ounces	8,617	9,025

Six Months Ended June 30:

	1934	1933
Lead, tons	74,271	60,236
Zinc, tons	50,888	29,754
Copper, tons	255	nil
Silver, ounces	3,562,840	2,750,000
Gold, ounces	17,642	9,962

Montreal Stock Exchange Names New Asst. Secretary

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market announce the appointment of Ross M. Brown, of Montreal, as an additional assistant secretary. He will be in charge of publicity operations.

Railway Earnings

Week end. June 7:	1934 $	1933 $	Increase $
C.P.R.	2,342,000	2,316,000	26,000
C.N.R.	3,027,695	2,895,007	132,688

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Convertible Fifteen-Year 4% Collateral Trust Bonds

Due July 2nd, 1949

Bonds may be converted into Common Shares of the Company at the rate of $25 per share (equal to 40 shares per $1000 bond) up to July 2nd, 1941.

Price: 97.75 and accrued interest to yield over 4.20%

NESBITT, THOMSON and Company Limited

355 St. James Street West, Montreal

Branches in all the principal cities of Canada

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Western Metropolis

City of Winnipeg 4½% Bonds

Due April 1st, 1961.

Payable in Canada and New York.

Winnipeg, Canada's fourth largest city is one of the foremost distributing centres in the Dominion. Its finances are soundly administered, the per capita net debenture debt having decreased during the last ten years.

Price: 90.50 and interest, to yield 5.16%

It is convenient to order by mail.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Toronto | Montreal | Winnipeg — 36 King Street West, Toronto — PHONE: ELGIN 4321 — Vancouver | New York | London, Eng.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

Owning and operating mills at

Beaupré, Que. | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont. | Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont. | Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. | Fort William, Ont.

Daily Capacity 2,200 Tons Newsprint

Groundwood Pulp | News Sulphite Pulp

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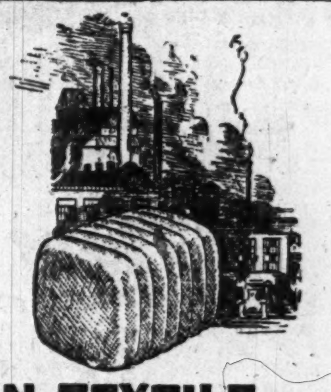
COTTON FABRICS & YARNS



Basic raw materials for many Canadian Industries.

DOMINION TEXTILE Company Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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WHEN YOUR BOSS IS A CZAR . . . AND HE EXPECTS YOU TO BE TWO PLACES AT THE SAME TIME . . . AND HE WON'T TAKE EXCUSES

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Long Distance will pull you out of many a hole. It takes you anywhere: quickly, easily, inexpensively. You can talk 100 miles or so for as little as 30c. See rates in the front of your directory.

Manager

News of Investment Markets

BOND MARKETS STAGE RECOVERY FROM JUNE LOW

Uniform Gains Recorded in Gilt-edged Issues and Westerns

In the first 10 days of July, Canadian bond markets reversed the downward trend that developed in June.

The Financial Post's average price for seven gilt-edged bonds recovered from $108.84 to $109.89. The whole gilt-edged market was firm. As one result Westmount was able to borrow at 4.03 per cent and Saint John at 4.07 per cent. Both loans were for 40 years.

Improvement in quotations, and decline of yields, for gilt-edged bonds in the last two weeks is shown below:

Average Price and Yield for Seven High Grade Canadian Bonds

	Yield %	Price $		Yield %	Price $
July 10	3.861	109.89	June 29	3.956	108.84
July 9	3.876	109.68	June 28	3.961	108.76
July 7	3.883	109.57	June 27	3.961	108.76
July 6	3.903	109.36	June 26	3.961	108.76
July 5	3.941	108.97	June 25	3.949	108.86
July 4	3.951	108.84	June 15	3.904	109.39
July 3	3.956	108.84	May 31	3.829	110.29

Western Bonds Up

Uniform gains up to two points on the bid side were recorded by western provincial bonds. Greatly improved revenue experience in Manitoba and Alberta, prospects of a fair crop on the prairies, and better business in British Columbia are believed chiefly responsible. Yields on the bonds are attractive at present peak levels for more highly regarded Government issues.

Prices for Western Provincial Bonds

	Bid July 10	Bid July 3	Change
*Alberta 4½'s, '56	89½	89	+½
Alberta 6's, '47	102½	101⅞	+⅝
*B.C. 4½'s, '53	88½	87½	+1
B.C., 6's, '47	101	100	+1
†Manitoba 5's, '59	96⅞	95½	+1⅜
Manitoba 6's, '47	102½	101	+1½
*Saskatchewan 5's, '59	90	89½	+½
Saskatchewan 6's, '52	100	99½	+½

* Payable in U.S., Canada.
† Payable Canada, London, U.S.

Corporation Bonds Dull

Corporation bonds were dull, but firmer, Howard Smith 5½'s of 1953 added one point on the bid side at 94¼. Canada Northern Power 5's of 1953 were also up one at 96. The company's revenues continue to increase. Beauharnois 5's of 1973 gained 1¼ points to 57¼. Abitibi 5's of 1953 recovered one point of recent losses to 34. Other changes in more active bonds were minor.

The anticipated offering of $12,000,000 of Maclaren-Quebec Power 5½'s failed to develop. In view of the summer quiet in the market, the issue may be held over until late August or September, unless it is considered likely to interfere with Dominion financing in October.

There is some expectation of an Ontario loan, a figure of $25,000,000 having been mentioned. This, however, is not considered likely to develop until Mitchell Hepburn, new Premier and Minister of Finance, is settled in office.

Bond Sales

Westmount

City of Westmount, Que., has sold $220,000 of 40-year, four per cent debentures to a syndicate comprised of Bank of Montreal, Hanson Bros., Mead & Co., and Kerrigan, MacTier & Co. at 99.57, a cost basis to the city of about 4.03 per cent. Bids were as follows:

	Bid
Bk. of Mtl., Hanson Bros., Mead & Co., Kerrigan, McTier & Co.	99.57
Dom. Secs., A. E. Ames & Co., Royal Bk.	99.537
Wood, Gundy & Co., McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon	99.309
L. G. Beaubien & Co.	99.275
Imperial Bk., Harrison & Co.	98.10
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	96.29
Gairdner & Co., C. H. Burgess & Co.	92.765

Burlington

Town of Burlington, Ont., recently sold $120,100 of 4½ per cent 30-year serial debentures, guaranteed by the County of Halton, through Wood, Gundy & Co., to yield approximately 4.40 per cent. The sale was private and the price paid was not disclosed.

Saint John

City of Saint John, N.B., has sold $219,000 of four per cent, 40-year serial debentures by Bank of Montreal, and McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon at 99.26, a cost basis to the city of about 4.07 per cent. Bids were as follows:

	Bid
Bk. of Mtl., McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon	99.26
A. E. Ames & Co., Royal Bk., T. M. Bell & Co.	98.673
W. C. Pitfield & Co., Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	98.64
Johnston & Ward, Irving, Brennan & Co.	98.49
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	98.38
Royal Secs., Harrison & Co.	98.11
Dom. Secs., Imperial Bk.	97.663
Dom. Bk., Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	97.57
R. A. Daly & Co.	97.342
J. M. Robinson & Co., Gairdner & Co.	97.27
Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.	96.69
Wood, Gundy & Co., Eastern Secs., Bank of N.S.	95.81

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Calgary Brew.	§5%	1942	Nov. 1	105
Rowntree Co. Ser. A	6%	10-yr.	Aug. 1	
Can. For. Invest.	7%	1949	Aug. 1	105
Walmsley, Chas.	6%	1943	Aug. 1	103
Harris Abattoir	‡6%	1947	July 18	
Ontario Power	†5%		July 18	110
Steel of Canada	*6%	1940	Aug. 1	...
Dom. Canners	♦6%	1940	Oct. 1	110

Purchase of bonds for sinking fund. $154,300; †$125,416.
*$383,390 purchase of bonds for retirement.
♦$85,000 for sinking fund.
§Purchase of bonds for sinking fund.

Alberta Revenue Gaining Monthly Foresee Surplus

Every month this year, except one, has brought increases in the revenues of the Province of Alberta, stated Hon. R. G. Reid, former treasurer, and now premier of the province, in a recent address to the Union of Alberta Municipalities.

This conforms with the experience of Manitoba, which recently reported a much smaller deficit than anticipated. In the year ended March 31, 1933, Alberta had a deficit of over $2,100,000. It is now expected in some quarters that a substantial reduction in this figure will be shown when the 1934 figures are issued, and that the budget may be balanced by March 31, 1935.

TOWN OF WESTON SEEKS INSPECTOR FOR SUPERVISION

Defaults July Maturities — Excessive Spending Blamed

Inspectorship under the Ontario Municipal Board Act will shortly be sought by the town of Weston, Ont., on the outskirts of Toronto, The Financial Post is informed. The town has a population of 4,828, and had gross funded debt of $1,031,434 at Dec. 31, 1933. There was no sinking fund.

Officials of the town have consulted with debentureholders' representatives. The latter are understood to feel that it is a case where an inspector will suffice. Under new legislation passed this year, however, municipal inspectors have the powers of supervisory boards. As yet no inspectors have been appointed under the new statutes, and Weston may be the first municipality to get one.

The town is in default of July principal maturities, it is understood. The root of the town's difficulties, in the opinion of municipal authorities, has been excessive spending for a municipality of its size.

Bankers Commended

The town's bankers are reported to have refused to make further advances to meet principal maturities until the Ontario Municipal Board had been consulted. Creditors feel that the bankers have taken the proper course, and that inspectorship will enable the town to adjust its financial affairs. The result of the conference with creditors and the Municipal Board is expected to be inspector control.

One of the chief causes of financial difficulty, according to close observers of the municipal situation, is that the town has made substantial investments for educational purposes. It is said that these are too heavy, and also that local improvements have burdened the town.

Financial Statistics

Financial statistics of the town at Dec. 31, 1933, are as follows:

Financial Statistics for Weston As at Dec. 31, 1933

Taxable assessment	$3,970,338
Tax levy, 1933	202,030
Current taxes uncollected	65,461
Total tax arrears at Dec. 31	151,834
Floating debt	143,026
Debenture debt:	
Public utilities	165,499
*Schools	267,357
R't'p'rs sh. locals	293,649
General	304,929
Total ($6,500 unsold)	1,031,434

Utilities net operations 1933: Waterworks surp. $1,142; electric pwr. deficit, $353; street ry. deficit $3,336.
*Incl. share other municipalities.

Brew. & Distillers Are Not Affected By Reifel Suits

Brewers & Distillers Ltd. common stock took the toboggan from $1.20 a share in July 6 to 65 cents a share on July 10 when it was reported from Seattle, Wash., that Sam B. Whitaker, assistant attorney-general, will prosecute George and Henry Reifel for alleged smuggling of large quantities of liquor into the United States in recent years. The Government has filed a civil suit to collect $17,250,000 from these men for amounts stated to be due to the Government for customs, taxes and penalties. The two men were released under $100,000 bond each.

The stock started up again to 95 cents and closed at 85 cents on July 10 as shareholders began to realize that a suit against Henry Reifel, even though he is president of Brewers & Distillers, is not a suit against the company, and that the company named is Pacific Forwarding Co., Ltd., organized to transport liquor to the United States. It is not believed that this company is a subsidiary of Brewers & Distillers at all. Brewers & Distillers financial statement shows net assets of about $7,000,000 and it could not possibly meet a suit of $17,500,000, even if it were involved.

The charge is that Pacific Forwarding Co. smuggled $10,000,000 worth of liquor since 1930 and that various charges and penalties would amount to $17,500,000. Further developments in court will be watched closely.

TECHNICALITY CUTS EARNINGS PROPRIETARIES

Adopt Policy of Spreading Sales More Uniformly Over Year

Net earnings from operations of International Proprietaries and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, totalled $1,068,635, compared with $1,280,359 in 1932.

Charles M. Henning, president, explains that the reduction was almost entirely due to a change in merchandising policy in the expectation that benefits "previously accruing at the end of the year would be realized at the first of each succeeding year in the future." Officials explain to The Financial Post that this means former heavy sales at the year-end will now be spread over the first quarter of the succeeding year giving uniformity of earnings.

After deductions for taxes, etc., net profits totalled $768,761, equivalent to $3.44 a share on the 223,265 shares of class A and $1.42 a share on the 112,500 shares of class B stock outstanding. This compares with total net profit of $951,198 in 1932, equivalent to $4.26 and $2.61 on each A and B share respectively. Surplus was increased $42,247.

Generous B Dividend

A generous dividend of $1.04 a share was paid on the B stock, which brought extra payments of 13 cents in addition to the regular $2.60 a share on the class A shares. Income statement follows:

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT Years Ended December 31

	1933 $	1922 $
Net earn. after deprec.	1,068,635	1,280,359
Less: Income tax res.	276,631	297,221
Prov. for staff bonus and pension fund	11,461	12,004
Organ. exp. w/o	11,782	19,936
Net profit	768,761	951,198
Less appropriations:		
Class "A" div.	580,489	583,089
Class "A" partic.	29,024	......
Class "B" div.	117,000	......
Surplus for year	42,247	368,109
Add: Previous surplus	1,200,576	832,467
Balance carried forwd.	1,242,823	1,200,576

Working Capital Up

An increase of $62,618 was shown in working capital. Accounts payable were reduced from $670,141 in 1932 to $605,526 in 1933. Current assets were almost exactly the same as in 1932. Comparison follows:

WORKING CAPITAL

	1933 $	1922 $
Current assets	2,993,942	2,995,939
Current liabilities	605,526	670,141
Working capital	2,388,416	2,325,798
Ratio	4.94—1	4.47—1

The balance sheet shows investments in subsidiary companies at $479,295, the same as in 1932, and a reduction of $22,510 in fixed assets.

Canada's Capitals

Ontario

TORONTO, July 10—Mitchell F. Hepburn assumed office. Cabinet announced as follows: Premier and provincial treasurer, Mitchell F. Hepburn; provincial secretary and minister of game and fisheries, Harry C. Nixon; lands and forests and northern development, Peter Heenan; agriculture, Duncan Marshall; attorney-general and labor, Arthur Roebuck; education, Dr. L. J. Simpson; highways, T. B. McQuesten; health, Dr. J. A. Faulkner; mines, Paul Leduc; welfare and municipal affairs, David A. Croll.

July 11—Edmond G. Odette appointed director of Liquor Board.

Alberta

EDMONTON, July 10—R. G. Reid, former treasurer and minister of natural resources, assumed premiership following resignation of J. E. Brownlee. Named new cabinet, as follows: three new members in persons of J. J. MacLelland, public works; J. Russell Love, treasurer; Hugh W. Allen, lands and mines and municipal affairs.

Old members retained were: Perren Baker, education; J. F. Lymburn, attorney-general; George Hoadley, health and telephones; F. S. Grisdale, agriculture; Irene Parlby, without portfolio. O. L. McPherson, public works, was the only member of the Brownlee cabinet dropped.

Dictator Gold Authorizes Wide Development Work

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Directors of Dictator Gold Mines have authorized a fairly extensive programme of development to commence at once, the recommendation of Geo. A. Clothier, consulting engineer, having been accepted. Additional equipment has been shipped to the mine. The Dictator is located in the Lightning Peak area, 20 miles west of Edgewood on Lower Arrow Lake. It comprises 27 claims. Preparatory surface work has been commenced, and Mr Clothier regards the two parallel veins exposed on the property, one six to eight feet wide and the other two feet wide where opened, as very promising.

Ottawa Lends $1,300,000 to Manitoba for Winnipeg

The Dominion Government has authorized a loan of $1,300,000 to the city of Winnipeg for relief expenditures. The security is five per cent treasury bills of Manitoba.

The advance was granted to the province for the city on the province's representation that it was unable to assist the city financially.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

1926 — 100

No. of Securities:	Iron and steel 17	Pulp and paper 6	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied products 18	Beverages 8	Total industrials 87	Total utilities 20	Total co's. 113
1929-33:*										
High	383.8	118.2	267.4	416.8	110.1	193.8	241.9	311.0	163.6	235.4
Low	36.8	1.4	34.9	78.3	24.0	66.5	27.3	44.0	30.5	38.6
Monthly Figures, 1934:										
January	98.1	11.4	74.9	147.0	66.6	122.6	163.6	118.6	53.5	83.8
February	114.6	13.6	77.1	153.7	73.3	128.2	148.5	123.8	58.0	88.7
March	113.6	13.2	77.1	152.2	76.3	129.4	141.8	128.5	58.0	90.3
April	114.9	13.2	75.2	159.4	76.8	134.3	138.0	133.0	58.1	93.4
May	106.9	13.8	74.3	159.0	79.1	129.9	113.8	128.0	56.7	91.1
June	104.7	12.5	74.1	161.9	77.7	128.1	113.5	126.1	54.5	89.8
Weekly Figures, 1934:										
July 5	102.0	10.8	73.8	159.9	74.9	131.1	124.0	125.4	52.1	92.1

*High and low of years from 1929 to 1933 inclusive are based on weekly figures. Compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See also Stock Market Indicator on page one.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	20 Misc. Mines
July 10 close	99.64	126.42	92.58
July 9 close	98.99	125.54	92.66
Week ago	99.04	125.56	93.04
Month ago	102.81	123.45	96.72

Bond Tenders

July 25, Moncton Board of School Trustees—$100,000, 4 or 4½ per cent 15 or 20-year debentures. H. H. Trimble, sec.

July 16, Dartmouth—$24,000, 4 per cent 5-year debentures. W. J. Smith, clerk.

Discuss Problem Debt Adjustment Manitoba Towns

Question of readjustment of the debenture debt of the defaulting municipalities in the Winnipeg vicinity was discussed in Toronto early this week, when W. C. McKinnell, supervisor for five defaulting municipalities and 10 school districts, conferred with representatives of debenture holders. No definite conclusion on a permanent debt settlement was reached, it is understood.

At Toronto Mr. McKinnell made extensive reports on his work. He outlined many of the problems he has had to face, and got the views of debentureholders on the Manitoba municipal situation. Debentureholders are pleased with Mr. McKinnell's work, and tendered him a vote of confidence, it is understood.

Mr. McKinnell also had a discussion of the affairs of the city defaulting city of St. Boniface with Montreal debentureholders early this week.

Other municipalities for which he is supervisor are the town of Transcona, rural municipalities of St. Vital, St. James and West Kildonan, and 10 school districts.

Harry Hart Heads Ontario Division Brandram Paint

Harry Hart, who has been prominently identified with the paint industry in Canada for a number of years, and more recently as general manager of an important paint house in eastern Canada, has been appointed manager of the Ontario division of Brandram-Henderson Ltd.

Mr. Hart recently returned from a trip around the world and assumed his new post at the beginning of July. He succeeds Peter L. Healy, who is taking over other important work for the company.

Calgary Brewing Redeems $23,000 of Bonds at 105

Royal Trust Co., trustee for Calgary Brewing & Malting Co., five per cent first mortgage bonds, has given notice that £17,400 of sterling and $5,200 of dollar bonds will be redeemed at 105 on Nov. 1, 1934. The total is about $23,000.

The sterling bonds are payable at the Bank of Montreal, London, and the dollar bonds at the Royal Trust Co., Montreal. Bonds have been drawn by lot. The total outstanding at the last date of record was $660,548 (£135,739).

REORGANIZATION PLAN DAIRY CORP. ACCEPTED BY ALL

(Continued from page 1)

subsidiaries made an operating profit but City Dairy, Winnipeg, and Mount Royal Dairies failed to earn all bond interest. Reorganization has been effected in Winnipeg with concurrence of all shareholders. The same result is hoped for in Montreal.

Operating profits of subsidiaries of Dairy Corp. for the first half of 1934 were lower than in the same period of 1933 because prices received from the public were lower. Sales, as measured by volume, were greater, however, and the liquid position of the company improved because no interest was paid. Business is reported to be improving and officials expect earnings to be better.

Dairy Corp. subsidiaries have outstanding the following securities not held by the parent company:

	Bonds
Mount Royal Dairies	$1,500,000
Canada Dairies	150,000
City Dairy, Winnipeg	408,000
Purity Ice Cream	60,000
Purity Dairy Prod.	60,000
	Pref.
Edmonton Dairy	*260,000

* Is one third of total, the remainder being held by Dairy Corp.

Appoint Premier Trust Jenny Lind & Co. Trustee

At a meeting of creditors of Jenny Lind Candy Shops, Ltd., Premier Trust Co. was appointed trustee. The business is being carried on under the new auspices, and no change is anticipated for the time being.

Zimmerknit Considers Dividend on Preferred

As earnings of Zimmerknit Co., Ltd., for the first half of the current year have been very satisfactory, directors are giving serious consideration to the advisability of making an initial declaration on the 7 per cent preferred stock. A favorable trend has been shown since 1931 and in 1933 earnings were $14.30 a share on preferred.

Dividends will probably be placed on a semi-annual basis. First payment, if declared, may be on August 1.

Rogers-Majestic Orders First Quarter Are Trebled

June sales of merchandise by Rogers-Majestic Corp., exceeded June, 1933, by 395.4 per cent, which places the sales for the first quarter of 1934 at 225 per cent over sales during the first quarter of 1933. Orders received were approximately 320 per cent greater than for the first three months of 1933.

Rogers-Majestic has booked for delivery within the next two months, orders amounting to about $135,000. In 1933 the company did not start to back-order until the middle of September.

FORECLOSURE ON PRICE PROPERTY ONLY WAY OUT

(Continued from page 1)

holders have come off second-best in so-called "reorganizations" despite their senior claim on assets.

When the bondholders committee of Price Bros. and Co. took a firm stand and demanded their full rights, they were accorded hearty support. Throughout the negotiations involving the reorganization of Price Bros. the committee has demanded that the bondholders be protected in full.

Those interested in the reorganization of the company have recognized the justice of the bondholders' claims. In each plan submitted for consideration the bonds have been fully protected.

The position taken by the bondholders committee in all the negotiations has been a proper one. They have neither blocked nor hindered any legitimate plan for setting the company on its feet again.

Too Much Bickering

Though the bondholders have been anxious to see the rehabilitation of Price Bros. and Co., carried out as speedily as possible, the constant bickering and "chiselling" of other groups have made it impossible to reach a common decision as to how the balance of the equity would be distributed.

The negotiations to date have been characterized by demands of one kind and another, until it appears that the company's affairs can be straightened out only by putting a foreclosure on the property and selling the assets to the highest bidders.

The property is a rich one with a great potential earning power and each group appears determined to secure the largest possible share. There has been little display of give and take in the whole proceedings.

For some time past there has been talk of the Quebec Government bringing pressure to bear on the different interests in order to effect a ready settlement of differences. But Premier Taschereau has shown no inclination of getting mixed up in the affair.

There also has been more than a little talk of the extraordinary expenses which the company will have to bear in connection with the reorganization.

Nearly two score of legal talent in Canada, the United States and England have been working on the reorganization. Then there are expenses of the different committees, expenses of the trustee for the bondholders, the trustee-in-bankruptcy, expenses of the principals in the negotiations, etc.

May Cost Over $1,000,000

When a reorganization plan for Price Bros. was first discussed, it was estimated that expenses would run as high as $500,000. This estimate was based on the assumption that all matters would be cleaned up within five or six months.

The negotiations, however, have been running on for over two years and at a conservative estimate Price Bros. and Co., will likely have to foot a bill for well in excess of $1,000,000 on account of the reorganization—a heavy burden for a bankrupt company.

It has been said on more than one occasion that if the costs of the reorganization to date were made public, there would be little trouble in getting the conflicting interests together and approving of a plan of reorganization.

Varied Interests Represented

At this stage it is well to review the position of the different interests concerned in the reorganization of Price Bros. & Co.

The bondholders' position has already been outlined. Their only concern is in seeing that the terms of the trust deed under which they loaned money to the company are carried out in full.

Next in importance come the underwriters, who are sponsoring the plan and in return for guaranteeing the raising of $5,000,000 of new capital secure general mortgage bonds and two-thirds of the common stock equity.

The sponsors include the Duke-Price Power Co., Bowater's Paper Mills, Lord Beaverbrook's London Daily Express and Lord Rothermere's Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. This group naturally are not going to put up $5,000,000 of capital without compensation. The extent of this compensation is determined by how badly the company needs the money. In this particular case the capital is badly needed, otherwise the holders of junior equities stand a good chance of being wiped out.

See Other Compensations

This group also have other compensations, both tangible and intangible, in mind. The Duke-Price Power Co. held a contract of Price Bros & Co. whereby the latter agreed to take 100,000 h.p. a year at a cost of $890,000 in American funds. It does not need to be emphasized how difficult it would be for Duke-Price to replace a market which for several years past has taken such a large block of power.

Lord Beaverbrook, through his companies, has been one of Price Bros. largest newsprint customers. His success as an English newspaper publisher has been due to his ability to buy newsprint "right." It is a well-known fact that in the publishing of a large metropolitan daily, such as the Daily Express, the cost of newsprint is a very important item, Beaverbrook, therefore, is interested in securing a stake in a company which is in a position to meet his newsprint needs.

Lord Rothermere has a substantial stake in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. and the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills. The latter concern operates a 500-ton newsprint mill just outside of Quebec City. The plant is of modern design but its timber limits are regarded as being unfavorably located. Given a better source of pulpwood this company's position would be strengthened.

In this connection, and since the negotiations for control of Price Bros. started, both the Anglo-Newfoundland and Anglo-Canadian companies have secured new supplies of pulpwood. This may have a bearing on Lord Rothermere's interest in Price Bros.' affairs if the situation does not take a turn for the better.

Bowater Paper Mills are concerned in securing an additional source of pulp for their English mills. Heretofore the English manufacturer has been dependent upon Scandinavian sources for his supply of raw material for newsprint manufacture. The possibility of "securing a second string to the bow" led to the interest of this firm in the possibility of securing an interest in Price Bros. & Co.

Unsecured Creditors' Status

The unsecured creditors comprise manufacturers and others to whom the company owed money at the time it went into bankruptcy. The principal creditor was the Duke-Price Power Co., whose power bill had gone unpaid for some time. This group are only interested in getting their money back and have not proved a stumbling block.

The preferred shareholders, who rank third in seniority in the proposed set-up, were at one time willing to accept the offer put forward by Bowaters Paper Mills. There appeared no indication of trouble in this quarter until lately, when a group, headed by R. H. Collis, insisted on larger rights for the preferred shareholders.

Common shareholders have been largely in a position of taking what was offered them, for their position was the weakest of the lot. Under the terms of the joint offering, however, they were offered a share of the equity which met with their approval.

Next Step Uncertain

For the underwriters to meet the demands of the preferred shareholders, it would be necessary to revamp the plan and a delay of some five or six weeks would ensue before another meeting could be held.

If the bondholders take the initiative and enforce their rights, it is more than possible that the equity of the junior interests will be wiped out. The Royal Securities-Hearst combination does not appear to be in a position to bid on the property in competition with the Duke-Price Power Co. and associates as the latter would have a majority of the bonds to use in bidding in the assets. Or it may be that some other development will take place, bringing to an end a series of prolonged negotiations which appear to have little prospect of success at this time.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Cost
Westmount, Que.	July 5	Bank of Montreal, Hanson Bros., Mead & Co., Kerrigan, McTier & &Co.	4%	40-yr.	$220,000	99.57	4.03%
North Sydney, N.S.	June	Johnston & Ward	5½%	1951	27,500	....	....
			5½%	1954	25,000	....	*5.62%
Burlington	July	Wood, Gundy & Co.	4½%	30-ser.	120,100	....	4.40%
Saint John	July	Bank of Montreal, McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon	4%	40-ser.	219,000	99.26	4.07%

*Offering.

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Stock Issues—	Date	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp.	July 10	Angus & Macdonald, and A. G. Cameron & Co.	....	....	600,000 shs.	55c	....
Jellicoe Gold Mining	July	Stewart, McNair & Co., and K. F. MacLaren & Co.	....	....	300,000 shs.	20c	....

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NATIONAL GOVERNMENT — OR THE OLD GAME OF PARTY POLITICS ?

Sir Edward Peacock, at the Dominion Day banquet in London, said that Canadian progress depended on Canada getting in line with the rest of the Empire and forming a National Government.

Ex-Premier Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in a statement on July 3rd, said that the next Government of Canada would certainly not be a National Government.

I. W. C. Solloway on July 6th offered to wager Hon. Mr. King $5,000 that the next Government would be a National Government, the loser to pay the money to the Canadian Red Cross.

For discussion on this gripping, up-to-the-minute subject, read "Canada's Destiny," by I. W. C. Solloway, just published.

"CANADA'S DESTINY"

by

I. W. C. SOLLOWAY

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TORONTO, JULY 14, 1934

A WORLD OF IGNORANCE

IN TEN European countries, with a total population in excess of 300,000,000, an iron-clad press censorship exists. In six other countries, with 60,000,000 people, a less rigorous censorship is in effect.

In all Europe, only the following countries permit freedom of news presentation and comment: Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, Irish Free State, Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Their total population is 136,000,000.

These facts are presented by Albin Johnson, Geneva correspondent of Editor and Publisher.

Merely denying the public the news of what is going on at home and abroad is the least of the crimes committed by the political dictators in these countries. They go further and require the newspapers to publish misinformation so that the public will believe exactly what the leaders want them to believe. As Mr. Johnson puts it, the crimes of commission are much worse than the crimes of omission in warping the minds of the citizenry.

What is true in Europe is duplicated in other parts of the world. Bruce Bliven, president and editor of the New Republic, summarized world censorship conditions before the American Society of Newspaper Editors this spring. The points he made were these:

Two-thirds of the population of the world are today living under rigid and complete censorship;

Eight-ninths of the world's population are under serious restriction on free speech of a governmental character;

Only one-ninth, or roughly some 228,000,000 persons, live in countries where newspapers are without formal censorship.

That these facts reveal journalism in chains is only of incidental importance. What is of real importance is that liberty is disappearing from the face of a very large part of the world. The public is allowed to think only what a few self-seeking dictators wish it to think and it is allowed to say only what these dictators are willing should be said.

Even in the countries that permit the freedom of speech, public opinion is under control to a certain extent. In Canada, the Prime Minister has read the riot act to newspaper men who have dared to criticize his policies. In the United States, no attempt is made to punish newspapers who criticize the administration but the more positive action of feeding out propaganda to influence public opinion is freely indulged in and government departments have numerous propaganda papers of their own. In France, there are practically no independent newspapers. Most are controlled by groups with personal axes to grind. In Great Britain, a large part of the press has come under the dominance of newspaper barons who, whatever their ability as business men, do not average very high as disinterested public citizens.

But at least in Anglo-Saxon countries, and in France and the Scandinavian countries, people may say what they like and their views will be quoted in some of the newspapers.

A free press is one of the greatest safeguards of our liberties. If, as a part of the price we pay for a free press, we must put up with a great many violently partisan editorials and much sensationally colored news the price is nothing compared with the darkness of a rigidly censored press.

BUSINESS MADE SIMPLE FOR TENDER MINDS

STUDENTS taking the Ontario high school entrance examination were tested as to their arithmetic but misled by the educational authorities as to the facts of business.

Take, for example, this question:

"6. (a) A merchant bought at 25% discount a radio listed at $80. He sold it at 10% less than the list price. What per cent of the cost was his profit?"

The pupil who answered "20 per cent" was given a perfect mark. In actual business a more correct answer would probably be that the merchant *lost* 20 per cent of his *selling price* (which is the way profits and losses should be figured) on the deal, after charging overhead, advertising, wages, rent, installation, etc.

It is most unfair to boys and girls to send them out into the world with a completely false and inadequate idea of what constitutes profit. Even some leading members of the House of Commons Special Committee on Price Spreads and Mass Buying have not unlearned their school lessons in that respect.

Take another example, perhaps less serious:

"(b) A merchant imported 1 ton of goods valued at $4,500. On these he paid a specific duty of ½ cent a pound and an ad valorem duty of 33 1-3%. What was the total duty?"

The required answer is $1,510. But every importer knows that on the shipment there would be paid to the government not only the $1,500 customs duty but 1½ or 3 per cent special duty, plus 6 per cent sales tax, both on the duty paid value. And the total sum would, under certain circumstances, be greatly increased by dumping duties, fixed valuations and exchange differentials.

The $1,510 duty (about 33 1-3 per cent) would on many shipments mount to somewhere between $2,500 to $3,000 or even more.

Some of these youngsters will go into business life later. Then they will be rudely awakened.

COMMERCIAL BUSINESS OR PUBLIC SERVICE?

THE Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout Canada are doing excellent, constructive work. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce provided these boards of trade with a single voice to declare the viewpoint of Canadian business. It was a splendid conception.

In its work, it requires the interest and support of the newspapers, periodicals and publications of Canada from coast to coast. It is not sufficient for it to have one paper to air its views; rather it should have all Canadian papers back of it. But the ambitious executive officers of the Chamber have gone into the business of publishing a business magazine, a business with which they are thoroughly unfamiliar and which must, on any reasonable basis of cost accounting, be costing the supporters of the Association a great deal of money. In doing so, they have lessened the enthusiasm of Canadian newspapers toward their association. For an unknown and uncertain quality of self-created publicity propaganda, they have lost an enormous volume of support.

Some recent comments of The Financial Post on this venture of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce brought this letter from the head of an important insurance company:

"I very greatly enjoy your editorials. They are all good.

"I was especially interested in the one regarding the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. You are quite right. Sometimes men start out on a very good idea, but very soon undertake to develop it into a racket.

"Last year the Canadian Chamber of Commerce made a direct assessment on life insurance companies. We were very much annoyed when we got the letter but subsequently we got a letter from the Canadian Life Officers Association authorizing the assessment and we paid our share.

"This year they did not make an assessment but they wrote a letter asking for the same donation we made last year.

"We did not subscribe to their magazine but they continue to send it."

From numerous other business organizations and business men, The Financial Post has received similar comment. It is apparent that those who contribute to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce are anxious that their contributions should be used for the constructive uses of the Association and not to finance the publication of a house organ which kills more support than it creates.

YOUNG MEN DO NOT ASK MORE PATERNALISM

IN THE recent provincial election in Ontario, the influence of young men was apparent in both parties. It was greater in the Liberal party than in the Conservative party but this was natural; the Liberals have been out of office and have had to recruit new blood. But the young men in the Conservative party will now get a larger opportunity in provincial politics.

Both parties now give new recognition to the younger men and the younger women too. They have special clubs for them. The "schools" at Port Hope and Newmarket last fall were designed especially for them.

There are those who would take the "youth movement" and make of it a radical, crusading, reaction against experience and against everything as it is today. But that appeals to only a few thoughtless young men. The others want to know what is to be substituted for what is cast out. And the substance that is offered them is not good enough. It is simply a new tyranny for the old; legislation in place of convention; political exploitation in place of individualism.

Dan. W. Gilbert, in an article in The Forum and Century, discusses the problem of the young man who sees that the lure of Utopian mirages leads only into withering simoons, who sees that waging war on capitalism is not as good as pumping new life into it, until something better is found.

Mr. Gilbert thinks that the young man is not interested in curbing monopoly by passing laws that cannot be enforced; in substituting for industrial control by greedy capitalists a system of regimentation by machine-ruled government:

"He cannot march behind the banner of the mature political liberal who seeks to force existing laws by passing more laws, endeavors to reform and purify bureaucracy with more bureaucracy, attempts to cure the malady of too much government with still more government."

The young man realizes that individual initiative and self-reliance have broken down under the pressure of enfeebling paternalism. Those who interpret the revolt of youth as a demand for a rigid ordering of the daily lives of the people have misjudged the young men who are rising now in Canadian politics.

FARM SCHOOLS FOR EMPIRE

THE Prince of Wales appears in the rôle of advertising writer in a four-page "spread" in the London Times. He pleads for support for the Child Emigration Society which is seeking to raise £100,000 to establish farm schools in the Empire.

There is one already in existence, the Fairbridge School in Australia, which has had remarkable success in training British children for successful life in that Dominion. The Canadian government and the provincial government of British Columbia have already consented to the establishment of a similar training farm in the coast province.

The plan has three distinct advantages, outlined by the Prince of Wales in his advertisement. It gives a chance of happiness to orphan or poorer children of Britain. It helps to relieve Britain's unemployment problem. And it insures a steady flow of good citizens for the Dominions.

The Farm Schools do not add to the present unemployment problem in the Dominions as all the children stay five years at the farm school.

SPEND, SPEND, SPEND!

PROFESSOR John Maynard Keynes is done an injustice in the story that is now current. This bright yarn has it that whenever six economists are gathered together you get seven different opinions, two of which come from Mr. Keynes. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Keynes has told one story and he is sticking to it. And his story is that governmental expenditure promotes prosperity.

Of course, there is more to it than that. What he really has in mind is that sustained prosperity and a progressive standard of material well-being depend upon a high level of expenditures for consumption. Thus, under present circumstances, he opposes thrift and holds that much of our grief attributed to the fluctuations of business is in reality due to a deeper and more fundamental cause, namely, excessive savings.

When a depression is brought on by an abuse of the homely quality of thrift, Mr. Keynes wants it broken down by Government spending.

Mr. Keynes goes on to prove that $1,000 spent by a government really adds much more than that to the consuming power of the public. His theory is put into every-day language by Joseph Stagg Lawrence, who edits a private news letter for the Review of Reviews. Says Mr. Lawrence:

"Assume that the government has made an appropriation for public works. A thousand dollars is paid to Pat, a member of a construction gang. He spends the money for hamburgs, movies, beer and a new dress for the missus. The butcher, the movie house proprietor, the saloon keeper and the department store owner, now have a thousand dollars which they did not have before. They spend the money with the result that the original thousand having been used twice has already accounted for $2,000 of consumption."

And so on.

Mr. Keynes has gone so far as to estimate exactly how much money ought to be spent by the United States government to promote prosperity in that country. He figures it out at $400,000,000 a month, presumably on capital account, additional to what is spent on current accounts. This ought to add an amazing amount to the purchasing power of the United States. Possibly it would if it weren't for the fact that every time the government spends a dollar, and borrows that dollar from some thrifty person, who had previously and mistakenly put it in his sock, confidence, instead of being stimulated, is weakened, so that scores of other people save other dollars and put them in other socks for the day of the cyclone when the whole superstructure of government-promoted prosperity will be blown away.

We cannot get away from the fact that when money is borrowed by governments today they are simply deferring taxation which will eventually have to be paid. And then what will happen to tomorrow's prosperity?

EDITORIAL NOTES

No, an economist is not a man who preaches economy.

* * *

Penitentiaries, says Mr. Guthrie, are not hotels or pleasure resorts. And in Canada, apparently, they are not reformatories, either.

* * *

Sociologists contend that gangster films breed the law-breaking spirit. If so, it was just retribution when a Toronto movie house was robbed during the showing of a James Cagney picture.

* * *

History repeats itself in labor disputes. It was just on the heels of the upturn from the primary post-war depression that Seattle saw a general strike. It was crushed by Mayor Ole Hansen, who recognized it as the product of Red agitators. Now the same sort of labor trouble has broken out on the Pacific Coast; this time at San Francisco.

Post-Scripts

RUMORS regarding the fate of Werner von Alvensleben, German Nazi leader, recall for older Canadians a name once frequently prominent in Canadian news. A brother, Baron Alvo von Alvensleben, was a pre-war land and banking promoter in British Columbia, active in the affairs of the ill-fated Bank of Vancouver and Dominion Trust Co., and reputedly the investment agent in Canada of the Kaiser. He was in Germany when the war broke out and on his return had difficulty re-entering Canada to settle his affairs. His large brokerage house was thrown into liquidation. He now lives in Seattle and his infrequent visits to Canada are made quietly and with the knowledge of only a few friends.

* * *

SALESMANSHIP is a great art. Many people take jobs as newspaper reporters, accountants, etc., because they do not consider themselves salesmen. But a lot of people, who would have a bad case of stage fright if they were sent out to sell something, really have to be good salesmen to succeed in the jobs they have taken on.

Take the newspaper photographer in Philadelphia who had a little difficulty photographing George Swope, president of General Electric Company. He got the photograph he wanted and he got it because he was a good salesman.

At first he could not get exactly the pose he desired, when Mr. Swope came to Philadelphia to call on the president of the Pennsylvania Railway. Mr. Swope grew tired of waiting and started to walk away. The photographer shouted to him, "Say, do you know we use General Electric flashlight bulbs?"

The president of General Electric grinned, came back and stood patiently until the photographer had taken his picture.

Sayings of the Week

"In business, drag is a wonderful thing; make use of it."—*Richard Simon of Simon & Schuster.*

* * *

"The showman doesn't know and the public doesn't know what the public wants."—*S. L. ("Roxy") Rothafel.*

* * *

"It is fortunate for us that the younger generation has gone pacifist."—*Dean Christian Gauss, Princeton University.*

* * *

"Youth is knocking at the doors and claiming positions of leadership in political life in all countries of the world.—*Benito Mussolini.*

"Please call me early tomorrow morning, say, at 6.30 daylight shaving time."—*Prof. William Phelps, making an appointment with his barber.*

* * *

"The world will climb from the troubles of its current emergencies on a ladder of newer ideas."—*Charles F. Kettering, vice-president, General Motors.*

* * *

"I do not say that prosperity is just around the corner; but it is within our reach."—*General Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the U. S. National Recovery Act.*

* * *

"For those who seek a career in government, personal fortune must be forgotten nor should personal power be an end." — *Lewis Louglas, U. S. Director of the Budget.*

"Liberals are those who stand fast by the individual's liberties; those who propose greater power for the State are reactionaries."—*Mark Sullivan of the New York Herald-Tribune.*

"One of the delusions of the period through which we are passing is that the unmoral features of business may be eliminated through political control."—*The financial editor of the Annalist.*

* * *

"It has become a striking indictment of our present system that men leave our universities with the one idea of just how much they will be able to imitate the go-getters."—*Dr. W. H. McGuffin, of Calgary.*

* * *

"If the foreign governments had paid their debts it probably would have intensified the chaos in international currency."—*Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget of the United States Government.*

"The greatest task confronting newspapers today, and a task that will continue to grow larger, is acting as liason between the government and the public."—*Arthur Sinnott, editor, Newark Evening News.*

New Books

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANADIAN ECONOMICS, Vol. VII, 1934. Published by the University of Toronto Press. $1.

This number of these studies by the University of Toronto appears with the pleasant intimation that it will be the last. The intimation is pleasant because the conclusion of the series heralds the early publication of a quarterly journal of economics for Canada, of which the University of Toronto and the Canadian Political Science Association are to be the joint sponsors.

Most important study in this volume is D. C. MacGregor's analysis of the public debt of Canadians. He attempts to estimate the total, to divide it between burdensome and self-supporting debt, to indicate the sinking funds available and the average rate of interest paid. Prof. Bladen continues his history of railway construction; A. F. W. Plumptre reprints a paper on economics in the high schools; Norman MacDonald writes on land tenure, and there are other features.

CANADA'S DESTINY. Random Thoughts of a Speculator, by I. W. C. Solloway. Published by the Political and Economic Publishing Co., 204 Richmond Street, Toronto, at 50 cents per copy.

Mr. Solloway, who now resides in Westmount, P.Q., seems unable to resist the temptation to place his ideas before the public. During the boom days of the bucket shops, the firm of Solloway, Mills & Co., which he headed, published a mining newspaper which was sent out free to some 70,000 Canadians each week. It was an enormously expensive proposition but no doubt Solloway, Mills & Co., thought that it was worth while if it served to stimulate the spirit of speculation in an ever increasing circle of stenographers, shipping clerks, and men and women generally. When the boom collapsed, Mr. Solloway was very busy for a couple of years defending himself from the meddlesome activities of attorneys-general, who seemed to be obsessed with the view that he ought to go to the penitentiary along with other mining brokers. Finally he was able to get away from his defensive campaign. He settled down to write a book called, "Speculators and Politicians" which was widely distributed in Canada and made as much noise as a toy balloon bumping a ceiling. Not a story of his life (which would have been interesting), it was a failure. As a presentation of his views on political and economic matters, it might have been valuable if anyone were interested in Mr. Solloway's views on those subjects.

Now he has followed up his literary activities by writing "Canada's Destiny." One thousand complimentary copies are being distributed and those who want additional copies can get them at 50 cents per copy, with special rates for quantities.

It is as dull as the former work. In it Mr. Solloway urges the policy of economic nationalism, argues the case for a national government, advocates unemployment insurance, favors a national stock exchange and generally skims over the surface of many Canadian problems.

Giving his book away free, Mr. Solloway is assured of a circulation but we trust he is not too hopeful of being taken seriously by the Canadian people. He will be long remembered by the Canadian people but not as an economic figure or political writer.

JOURNALS OF SAMUEL HEARNE AND PHILIP TURNOR, by J. B. Tyrrell, M.A., LL.D., published by the Toronto Champlain Society.

Unlike many chroniclers of history, the author, Dr. Tyrrell, Canada's intrepid explorer and geologist, has travelled and explored these early outposts of civilization recorded by Messrs. Hearne and Turnor, and knows them as do few Canadians. It is, therefore, logical that he should be the one to edit the Journals of the Hudson's Bay Co. employees which record in such an intimate and retailed way the experiences and problems of the frontiersman.

The journal of Hearne and Turnor was taken from the original records of the Hudson's Bay Co. It is the first instance where the Hudson's Bay Co. has permitted its journals to leave its archives, but it sent them to Canada to provide certain authentic details of Canada's early history. The journals of the Hudson's Bay Co. are a history of much of Canada. They provide a daily record of early happenings at the numerous trading posts.

Authors of Journals

Samuel Hearne entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1766, starting as a mate of a sloop sent out from Churchill in Hudson's Bay. The following year he commanded an inland expedition and started his history-making career.

Little is known of Philip Turnor, except that he landed in York Factory on July 15, 1778 a young man about 26 years old, and a former resident of Laleham in Middlesex, England. He entered the services of the Hudson's Bay Co. as a surveyor under a three-year contract and in that capacity was the first inland surveyor in the company's employ. He surveyed the site of York Factory.

Being a scientific man, it is natural that his journal should contain intimate details on climatic conditions and his journal supplies much valuable information on scientific work.

Only last summer, Dr. Tyrrell retraced his early explorations along the Saskatchewan River. His acquaintance with the district 50 years ago as an explorer with the Geological survey especially fits him to edit in an interesting manner these interesting old journals.

The Journal of Heane and Turnor is published by the Toronto Champlain Society and is available only to its members or through the subscribing libraries.

As Others See Us

Organizing National Credit
Edmonton Bulletin

We are told that during the recent visit to Canada of Stanley Bruce, former premier of Australia and now that country's high commissioner at London, much information was obtained from him regarding the way governmental borrowing had been organized in his dominion. Particular attention was paid to the operations of the loan council there, the establishment of which he is said to regard as one of the major achievements of his political career.

There can be no question about the need of some such system in Canada. What the dominion government has already done to aid the provinces under the unusually difficult conditions that they have been facing within the last few years was a recognition that their credit could not be damaged without a serious effect upon its own. But, as The Financial Post points out, "taxpayers now have the policy of fused credit with virtually none of its advantages."

By proceeding along the lines followed by Australia in forming a loan council, Canada should be able to accomplish as much as has the sister dominion, if not more, towards reducing interest rates and at the same time preserving her credit.

Trade Restrictions
Moose Jaw Times

Cartoonist Kaell, in The Financial Post, pictures Mr. Stevens discharging his double-barrelled "investigation" gun at a little "low-wage evil" striped-back animal in the barn yard, but hitting also the "honest employer" hen and "honest manufacturer" rooster. It's "hot shot for the culprits,—and the innocent bystanders too." As window-dressing for a general election it goes too far or not far enough. The way to get the "low-wage evil" is to get at the cause of low wages. When international trade was good, wages were good; and when trade slumped to only 40 per cent. of its prosperity volume wages followed. Trade slumped first, wages and purchasing power followed downward. What caused trade to slump? Trade restrictions based on "fear" on the one hand, and "greed" for control of markets and abnormal profits on the other. As Henry Ford says: "The depression came because we were all a lot of soft marks."

Unfair Publicity
Brantford Expositor

One of the features that have impressed the public in regard to the investigations that have been carried on into the dealings of some of the large business enterprises by the Stevens committee at Ottawa is the unfair publicity that has been given to these concerns before all the evidence had been taken. The committee has ruthlessly exposed the business methods of a few concerns before the latter had a chance to present all the facts. This point is well taken by The Financial Post. The public is intensely interested in the question of the proper standards of living, adequate wages, and social justice, but it is only fair to extend the rights of judicial protection to those concerned until all the facts have been ascertained and conclusions reached based upon all the evidence.

In the Mail

Up to the Mayor?

Editor, The Financial Post:

On reading "So This is Main Street" in your issue of June 30, your correspondent is to be congratulated. This article took time and exhaustive efforts. Belleville is evidently a town supported by farmers. Where do they market their produce? Excepting the opinions of the two Chamber of Commerce members mentioned, this article is a direct challenge to the mayor of Belleville.

R. M. FOWLER.

Saint John, N.B.
June 30, 1934.

Other People's Views

Planned Economy
John T. Flynn in the New Republic

In a Western county, farmers plant too much corn. In the town there are too many movie houses. A farmer was paid $2,005 for not planting 20 per cent of his acreage and for limiting production of hogs. He took the $2,005 and started a moving-picture theatre in town. Thus the planned economy moves toward its goal.

Confiscating Private Capital
The Sphere, Washington

The world, as a matter of fact, is now entering a period of actual inflation.

Perhaps a better way of stating it is to say that a general rise in world prices, when figured in terms of the various monetary units, has begun. These symbol prices are going to continue to increase, even if gold prices go in the opposite direction, because only in higher prices for basic commodities do any of the nations see substantial hope.

When it is all over, it will be found that governments, through their monetary manipulations, have managed to confiscate about 50 per cent of private capital. Perhaps such capital will be lucky if the penalization of it is not greater, in view of the distress which debts have everywhere brought upon the world.

A Newspaper's Job
Cranbrook Courier

There could hardly be anything more terrible in a community than a newspaper that toadied or groveled, fawned or scraped, to any section or part of its reader family. Although a newspaper is an intensely human affair it can not legitimately pursue a policy for the mere purpose of public commendation any more than it may avoid following a course it believes to be righteous because of criticism or abuse. It must depend for its support upon the public conviction that its purpose is just. The ultimate aim is not to think for people but arouse them to think for themselves.

"Stop Me If You Have Heard This One"

After much argument the learned judge decided that the question could not be put, said Sir John Simon recently. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, where there was more argument and ultimately a judgment by three Lords Justices that the question could not be put. After a proper lapse of time the matter was taken to the House of Lords, where argument was put forward by gentlemen in full-bottomed wigs. Judgment was reserved, and ultimately a majority decided that the question could be put. Thereupon the chambermaid was brought back to the Divorce Court and asked what happened in the corridor on a particular day. She said: "Please, sir, I do not know; I was away for a holiday."

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Business Conditions in Canada

The Week in Business

Retail Sales Stimulated

EFFECT of increased employment in raising purchasing power appears to have been forcibly felt by the retail trade in May, sales in that month being 11.5 per cent higher than in the previous month and the greatest May total since 1931, according to the retail sales index compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and released during the past week. Although the trend of sales has been upward for the past year, this is the first major increase that has been recorded, the advance in May being the greatest recorded at this date in the six years for which the index has been computed.

The fact that the sales value was higher in May than in 1932, is more impressive when it is remembered that prices have not yet returned to the 1932 level and that the index is not corrected for price changes. All types of retail trade joined in the increase, the index for boots and shoes showing the greatest increase. Candy, clothing, drugs, dyers and cleaners, furniture and department stores also recorded substantial advances.

Prices May Rise

COMMODITY price indices in the United States have moved slightly downward during the past week chiefly owing to alleged over-production in many industries. According to the Whaley-Eaton Service, Washington, however, the probable trend for the future is decidedly upward. Comment of the service is:

"In very high official financial quarters not much doubt is expressed as to the course of commodity prices. Fear is expressed that the cost of living will rise so high as to cause serious social unrest. It is pointed out that, in addition to the huge credit inflation which is now stagnant in the banks but is showing signs of becoming active, the drought and general crop restrictions must so affect supply as to ensure material price advances. Moreover, the speculative elements are expected to turn more and more to commodities."

No recession has been evident in Canada, seasonal reduction in many food lines being offset by higher quotations for bacon, steel, chemicals and wood and paper products. As many of the major commodities in Canada are directly affected by price trends in the United States, a steady increase in Canada may be expected to coincide with any advances in the United States.

Durable Goods Recovery

STRESSING the necessity of improvement in the durable goods industry before business conditions can return to a normal level in Canada the current issue of the Royal Bank monthly letter looks to two bills recently passed by the Dominion parliament to help stimulate this recovery. These two bills are commented on as follows:

"The amendment to the Dominion Notes act will permit the government to ease the money market and prevent undue depreciation in the pound sterling and the U. S. dollar. The act to provide for the construction and improvement of certain public works and undertakings throughout Canada should give a substantial impetus to the building industry. Expansion of the currency involved in the first of these two acts should tend to improve the security markets, making them more receptive to new issues."

Need High Grade Bacon

CANADA'S place in the future as the supplier of bacon to Great Britain depends entirely on the degree of perfection with which Canada does her job, W. A. Wilson, Animal Product Trade Commissioner in London, stated last week following a Canadian tour through the producing areas of Canada and the leading packing plants. On this subject he added:

"I have strongly advocated that no C class bacon be sent to Britain in the future. If there has to be C class bacon, it should be eaten at home. The best plan would be not to produce any but if there must be some, it certainly should never be exported to Britain.

"Another point which I would like to stress is that there is no place in Britain for our rough cattle. There should be just as strict supervision exercised over the classes of cattle shipped as there is over bacon grading."

Business Briefs

Leather Footwear production in May totalled 1,880,833 pairs as compared with 1,645,894 pairs in the previous month and 1,754,564 pairs in the corresponding month of 1933.

Car Loadings in the week ended June 30 numbered 46,645, an increase of 2,209 cars over the previous week and compared with 35,289 cars in the corresponding week of 1933. The seasonally adjusted index number rose from 70.25 to 73.97.

New Car Financing in May amounted to $2,860,046 as compared with $2,109,794 in April and 1,463,407 in May, 1933.

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TOURIST VOLUME RIVALS RECORDS OF BOOM YEARS

Expenditures Form Important Part of National Income

The 1934 tourist trade—Canada's newest large "industry"—bids fair to rival even the exceptional level of 1929 in volume according to preliminary reports on bookings received from convention hotels and summer resorts. Although it is not expected that the heavy expenditures of 1929, estimated at $309,000,000, will be reached, Canada should benefit in sales of goods and services to a much greater extent than in 1933 when the estimate had fallen to $110,000,000.

Reports from the Border Cities state that there appear to be more vacationists entering from United States and that sales of camping and fishing equipment are considerably higher than in 1923. The estimated number of persons to attend conventions at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, is greater than in any previous year in the history of this hotel. Preliminary reports from border points across Canada indicate a definite increase in traffic, this being particularly true in the east. Earlier in the season, summer hotels reported the heaviest bookings in years, in many cases rivalling 1929 totals.

Value of Trade

During the past year the value of tourists to Canada has received official recognition, a special committee of the Senate having been appointed to investigate and report on the trade. Although no definite action has yet been taken, witnesses appearing before the committee were almost unanimous in recommending the establishment of a permanent department of government to supervise the entire trade.

The value of Canada's tourist trade as compared with the other leading activities is summarized in an interesting tabulation appearing in the current issue of the Royal Bank monthly letter. This tabulation is reproduced below:

Tourist Trade Compared
(In Millions of Dollars)

	Tourist Expenditure	Wheat Exports	Paper Exports	Gold & Silver Production
1922	92	252	80	39
1923	131	268	97	38
1924	149	252	100	45
1925	173	364	110	50
1926	190	353	123	50
1927	238	352	135	51
1928	275	428	148	53
1929	309	215	152	52
1930	279	177	132	54
1931	251	115	107	62
1932	212	131	77	77
1933	110	119	77	90
Aver.	201	252	111	55

Expenditures High

It will be noted that, even during the years of depression, expenditure of tourists from abroad reached a formidable total. The small total of 1933 is accounted for both by the low level of business in that year and the additional handicap that bank closures in the United States resulted in the tying up, at least temporarily, of the savings of a large proportion of the population.

Returns available this year and evidence given before the Senate committee both tend to refute the opinion held by many that one of the chief attractions of Canada during prohibition in the United States was the ability to obtain alcoholic beverages in the Dominion. Those who have made a complete survey of the situation now believe that any continued and substantial increase in purchasing power in the United States will be followed by a corresponding increase in the number of tourists to Canada and in their expenditures.

Sask. Merchants Consider Plans For Local N.R.A.

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA. — Saskatchewan business men are considering legislation covering industries similar to the Alberta Industrial Boards act which is tantamount to an N. R. A. for the province. Members of the Regina board of trade have started the ball rolling and after an initial meeting have decided to get copies of the Alberta act and copies of United States acts that affect the trades they represent.

Regina business men are wholeheartedly in favor of the move at present and will have the next two months in which to study the information they will obtain.

In late August or in early September there will be a further meeting at which the subject will more than likely be brought to a head, one way or the other.

Just what effect their demands if any will have on the provincial legislature with an undreamed of Liberal majority and which in the main is against restrictions on trade, remains to be seen.

Furniture Sales Gain 23 Per Cent Over 1933

But Volume Said Still Too Small for Profitable Operation — Most Large Manufacturers Have Agreed to Fair Trade Code for Industry

Sales of furniture manufacturers for the first five months of 1934 were 23 per cent greater than during the corresponding period of 1933, according to returns made by manufacturers to the Furniture Manufacturers' Association. Prices have also strengthened since last year, a determined effort, to have manufacturers who were quoting the lowest prices make general increases, being successful. The Financial Post is informed that an increase of about 7½ per cent was thus accomplished.

Despite the increased volume and the improvement in prices, plants are still being operated at a loss, however, The Financial Post learns. While the amount of the increase is impressive, it should be remembered that during the first five months of last year the industry was operating at the lowest level in recent history, sales being about 30 per cent below 1932, for the period.

Change in Sales

Increases during the current year, by months, and declines in 1933 compared with 1932 are shown in the following table:

Percentage Change in Sales of Furniture

	1933 to 1934 %	1932 to 1933 %
January	+29.34	—39.5
February	+20.23	—47.7
March	+23.37	—37.4
April	+22.66	—25.3
May	+10.39	— 2.0
June	....	+ 6.5
July	....	+33.0
August	....	+33.0

If sales during the last seven months of 1934 are greater than in the corresponding months of 1933, genuine improvement will be indicated. It is expected, however, that any increases over 1933 during the remaining months of this year will be small.

Prepare Trade Code

Although there are over 300 individual plants listed as engaged in the furniture industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, about 80 of these concerns account for more than 90 per cent of total production, the majority of the large firms being located in Ontario. Organization of the industry to take advantage of any Federal legislation designed to allow industries to tackle their own merchandising problems without the fear of reprisals through the Combines is therefore comparatively simple.

Already, The Financial Post learns, all but four of the leading manufacturers have expressed their approval of a draft code of fair practice for the industry drawn up by the association. It is estimated that production of those firms which have already signed the draft agreement is sufficient to form the majority of 80 per cent of total production which it is expected will be required under any legislation in order that one group may be authorized to act for the industry as a whole.

Details of Code

The proposed code of fair practice, in its first section, sets minimum wages and maximum hours for labor. Average hours of work are set at 50 a week and the minimum wage for unskilled labor at 26 cents an hour in the larger centres with the minimum for skilled workers scaling upward. Tolerance of 25 per cent is allowed in hours worked in exceptional circumstances such as in the case of emergency repairs. A maximum of 55 hours in one week may be worked but payment of one and one-quarter times the hourly rate must be paid for any hours over a maximum of nine worked in any single day.

Manufacturers subscribing to the code must agree to refrain from price cutting and to be governed by the committee in charge of the industry in disposal of discontinued lines. These sales of "close outs" shall not exceed 5 per cent of total sales in any one year.

Unfair Practices

The following methods will be considered unfair for members of the industry and are prohibited under the code:

Misrepresentation or false or misleading advertising; secret rebates; commercial bribery; piracy of design; failure to describe products; false invoicing; selling on more favorable terms than net 60 days or 2 per cent discount within 30 days; making of a sale other than on the basis of f.o.b. factory; pre-dating or post-dating of invoices; selling on consignment, with the exception of one suite of furniture for display purposes.

Violations of any regulation will make the member liable to suspension until such violation has ceased.

Governing Committee

A committee of nine members of the industry is proposed to administer the code under such supervision as may be required under the government, these members to be elected at a general meeting of all members of the industry. All licensed manufacturers in the industry shall be obliged to become members of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association which will act as the central agency for the industry.

STANLEY STEEL CO. SEEK ALTERATION IN TARIFF ACT

Ready to Supply Demand for Cold Rolled Steel

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Seeking tariff changes which will vitally affect industries now using cold rolled steel, the application of the Stanley Steel Company, Ltd., of Hamilton, will come before the Tariff Board on July 12.

It is impossible to discover from trade statistics how great an import trade will be injured if the proposed tariff changes are accepted. The blue books do not distinguish between cold and hot rolled steel. A substantial part of imports aggregating $1,742,407 in 1932 and $1,098,449 in 1933 (fiscal years) would be affected.

Tariff Wording

The Hamilton company desired a change in tariff item 384 which reads:

"Skelp of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, when imported by manufacturers of pipe and tubes for use exclusively in the manufacture of pipes and tubes in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the minister: (a) not more than 14 inches in width: British Preference free; Intermediate 5 per cent; General 5 per cent."

It is suggested by the applicants that there is no such thing as cold rolled skelp. The proper designation, it is said, is cold rolled steel in coils. This kind of steel is used by tubing and bedstead manufacturers and it is suggested could be supplied by the Stanley Steel Company in quantities equal to the domestic demand.

Hits U. S. A. Trade

Therefore the company desires that the words "cold rolled" be struck out of this item. The effect would be to make this steel dutiable under item 382 (c) at: British Pref. 7½ per cent; Intermediate 20 per cent; General 20 per cent. As the bulk of the imports come from the United States the effect would be to increase the tariff from 5 to 20 per cent.

No Session Sask. House Until After Harvest Time

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—There will be no session of the Saskatchewan legislature until after the harvest which means the new Liberal government feels confident the legislation covering marketing of wheat will not have to be put into operation. This legislation passed at the session which ended in May would have forced quota deliveries from farm to elevator and compelled the farmer to hold what the government would consider a surplus.

The Anderson government will turn over government to the Gardiner forces on July 19 but beyond Premier Gardiner naming his cabinet, which is expected will be a minimum cabinet of seven or eight compared to the Conservative 11, there will be nothing further done until the government settles down. No statement of policy is expected until after the cabinet is formed.

ONLY B. C. REPORTS FRUIT PROSPECTS ABOVE AVERAGE

Drought and Frost Have Damaged Orchards Elsewhere

Fruit conditions in Eastern Canada are somewhat better than previously anticipated although tree mortality and winter injury in general together with late spring frosts and drought in some areas, are limiting factors, according to the June crop report of the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Recovery of trees and plants from winter injury was prohibited or delayed by drought conditions in some sections while late frosts at blossoming caused a further decline in berry prospects. Another good crop of apples is anticipated in Nova Scotia, although below the record yield of 1933. Winter injury is in evidence in all districts.

Light Apple Crop

A light crop of apples is indicated in New Brunswick due to winter injury. Quebec reports comparatively light tree mortality, but considerable spur and bud injury; earlier varieties are least affected and indicate good yields.

Production of all fruit will be reduced in Ontario, particularly peaches which will be a total failure in some districts. Apples also suffered severely while the conditions of small fruits was further aggravated by drought.

B. C. Outlook Good

British Columbia is the only province indicating favorable prospects. The season is unusually early and growing conditions have been conducive to rapid development. Production of tender fruits, however, is not expected to exceed that of 1933 except apricots and possibly grapes. An exceptionally heavy yield of apricots is anticipated.

Six Months Failures Down 42 Per Cent

Failures under the Bankruptcy Act during the first half of the current year are 42 per cent fewer than in the same period of 1933, the decreases being common to every province. Greatest reduction took place in Ontario, the number of failures being reduced from 406 to 205.

Failures by Provinces

	First 6 Months 1933	First 6 Months 1934	Decrease
P. E. I.	8	5	3
N. S.	40	23	17
N. B.	33	23	10
Que.	256	166	90
Ont.	406	205	201
Man.	38	28	10
Sask.	29	22	7
Alta.	55	23	32
B. C.	42	34	8
	907	529	378

Commodity Prices

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle, cwt.	$5.60	$6.25	$5.50
Copper, lb.	.09	.09	.09
Cotton, lb.	.1210	.1245	.1025
Rubber, lb.	.1456	.1406	.0762
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0315	.0318	.0355
Silk, lb.	1.22½	1.25	2.47½
Wheat (Man.) bu.	.75½	.76⅞	.83⅜
Hides, lb.	.09	.10	.13
Coffee, lb.	.09½	.09⅝	.07½
Weekly Indices			
N. Y. Annalist	113.6	114.7	100.0
Fishers'	77.8	78.0	†63.6
N. Y. Journal of Comm.	75.1	75.9	67.4
Crumps (Brit.)	64.1	64.5	†62.4
U. S. Labor	74.8	75.0	66.3
Canada (D.B.S.)	71.9	71.9	....

† Average 1933.

Monthly Indices

Canada (D.B.S.)	Latest w'sale	Prev. month	Same month last year
Retail (May)	78.7	79.6	77.0
W'sale (May)	71.1	71.1	66.7
U. S. Labor (May)	73.7	73.3	62.7
Gt. Brit. (Apr.)	69.4	70.0	65.6

Note: Indices on all base 1926 = 100, except N. Y. Annalist which is 1913 = 100. British index is Board of Trade converted to 1926 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: cattle—steers, good, over 1,050 lbs., top price. Toronto: copper—electrolytic, New York: silk—Japanese, 13-15. New York: sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York: wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W. Pt. A. basis: hides—heavy native steers: coffee—Rio, No. 7, spot, New York.

Toronto Moves Taxation Period One Year Ahead

City of Toronto has altered its basis of assessing and taxing incomes, with the consent of Ontario authorities, so that the income tax is payable in the year following receipt of the income. The new method of taxing will be used next year, so that taxpayers will be assessed for 1935 taxes on their 1934 income. Under the former system taxpayers would have made returns of 1933 incomes in 1934, upon which they would be taxed in 1935.

The new plan has a double advantage to the city. It skips taxation of 1933 incomes, a year in which they were low, and it brings in the more substantial taxation of 1934 incomes a year earlier than would ordinarily have been the case.

Civic officials also state that one of the difficulties of administering the municipal income tax has been the mobility of individuals. There have been difficulties and delays in collecting income tax in cases where individuals have moved or died, or have suffered substantial losses in the former lengthy period between receipt of the income and the levying of the tax.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled by The Financial Post

▲Denotes new figures this week.

	Weekly — Latest 1934	Weekly — Latest 1933	Cumulative Total Jan. 1 to date 1934	Cumulative Total Jan. 1 to date 1933
Transportation—				
Car loadings (June 30)	▲46,645	35,289	1,094,453	900,680
C.P.R. gross earn. (June 30)	▲$ 3,504,000	$ 3,421,000	$ 57,210,000	$ 50,692,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (June 30)	▲$ 4,482,483	$ 4,615,379	$ 79,496,743	$ 67,474,871
Business Conditions—				
Weekly index D.B.S. (June 30)	▲93.1	90.4	......	......
Monthly				
Business Conditions—				
Financial Post index (May)	95.9	73.5	......	......
Transportation—				
C.P.R. net earnings (May)	$ 1,801,927	$ 975,609	$ 6,296,832	$ 2,811,753
C.N.R. net revenue (May)	$ 1,819,036	$ 193,206	$ 3,390,248	$ ‡3,964,877
Iron and Steel (May)—				
Pig iron production (tons)	38,189	......	120,521	35,353
Steel ingot prod., (tons)	71,437	23,126	333,509	98,862
Automobiles (Number)—				
Passenger Car:				
Domestic sales* (May)	11,720	6,693	35,401	19,717
Factory output (May)	16,504	8,024	56,274	26,854
Trucks and Buses:				
Domestic sales* (May)	1,839	846	4,966	2,224
Factory output (May)	3,657	1,372	11,905	4,085
Exports (May)	4,973	2,229	20,810	6,891
Construction—				
Building permits (May)	$ 2,942,096	$ 2,065,372	$ 7,852,733	$ 6,726,695
Contracts awarded (June)	$ 12,208,900	$ 8,086,200	$ 60,916,700	$ 32,912,300
Newsprint (tons)—				
Production (May)	242,539	177,776	1,031,996	723,068
Exports (May)	222,070	168,718	938,276	655,086
Sugar (lbs.)—				
Melting & shipments§	90,494,545	93,413,740	239,210,876	279,273,651
Manufactured§	84,064,288	89,254,010	232,863,257	279,958,566
Flour (bbls.)—				
Production (May)	▲1,175,433	1,334,101	5,473,194	5,056,380
Wheat flour exports (May)	481,725	565,080	2,092,547	2,020,155
Trade (May)—				
Imports	$ 52,886,861	$ 32,926,630	$ 201,306,325	$ 134,274,794
Exports	$ 57,899,511	$ 45,576,337	$ 232,322,257	$ 160,708,378
Wheat exports (bush.) (May)	19,023,770	21,464,848	46,296,107	66,369,905
Employment (June 1) D.B.S. Index—				
All industries	96.6	80.7	......	......
Manufacturing	93.2	80.0	......	......
Electric Power Output (May)—				
Total monthly (000's omitted)	1,829,681	1,349,942	8,663,184	6,714,048
Aver. daily	59,022,000	43,547,000	......	......
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering: (May)—				
Plank & board exports, mill ft.	112,777	75,690	503,925	247,708
Boot & shoe prod., pr. (May)	▲1,880,833	1,754,564	7,563,452	6,858,245
Crude petrol. imp., gal. (May)	98,900,000	83,981,157	313,410,044	242,145,778
Cotton imports, lbs. (May)	15,987,000	8,111,000	59,208,000	33,326,000
Raw rubber imp., lbs. (May)	4,968,000	3,817,398	26,033,297	12,851,447
Coal imports, tons (May)	1,560,577	938,835	3,731,916	2,810,666
Finance—				
Failures: (D.B.S. figures)—				
Number (Apr.)	141	184	574	806
Liabilities (Apr.)	$ 2,009,381	$ 3,022,466	$ 9,438,703	$ 14,041,597
Bank debits† (May)	$ 3,128,964	$ 2,649,625	$ 12,840,587	$ 10,212,854
Bond sales (May)	$ 75,156,737	$ 3,642,849	$ 180,688,335	$ 38,574,725
Life insurance sales (May)	$ 33,184,000	$ 32,938,000	$ 156,864,000	$ 156,540,000
Automobile Financing—				
Used cars (May)	▲$ 1,955,833	$ 1,638,962	$ 5,216,215	$ 4,676,061
New cars (May)	▲$ 2,860,046	$ 1,463,407	$ 7,078,192	$ 4,437,603

*Comprising over 90 per cent of total Canadian sales. †000's omitted. ‡Deficit. §For 4 weeks to June 16.

EXPECT NO CHANGE EMPIRE CONTENT ON AUTOMOBILES

Visit of U. K. Trade Representatives Said Annual Event

Visit of two representatives of the British Board of Trade to Canada to check on the Empire content of Canadian automobiles going to the British market is an annual event and its significance this year is no greater than in any other, The Financial Post is informed by a representative of the manufacturers. Comment in daily newspapers had made the visit appear particularly significant and suggested that the British industry was going to make a strong bid to have the Empire content increased to 75 per cent from the present 50 per cent level.

The increase in the volume of automobile exports from Canada to Great Britain is naturally to the detriment of the British industry and there is a well-founded feeling in the United Kingdom that these exports will increase further following the reduction of five shillings per horsepower in the annual tax which becomes effective in January, 1935. Canadian manufacturers believe, however, that the British government will not make any change in the 50 per cent content requirement agreed upon at the Ottawa conference.

Would Fight Change

Any proposal to change the amount of Empire content as far as automobiles are concerned would be strenuously fought by Canadian manufacturers, it is stated. It is generally admitted that should the content be increased to 75 per cent only one automobile at present produced in Canada could qualify.

While the two representatives visiting Canada are not direct representatives of the British Government but are rather working for the British automobile manufacturers, The Financial Post is informed that they are afforded every facility by Canadian manufacturers to obtain the data which they require.

New Industries and Plant Extensions in Canada

Compiled Weekly By The Financial Post

Building Products, Ltd., has purchased a building in Winnipeg and is converting it into a roofing factory. The new factory will serve the Western Canada trade, it is announced. About 40 men will be employed when operations start.

Catalin Corp. of Canada, Canadian subsidiary of Catalin Corp. of America, manufacturers of artificial resin, has leased a plant in Weston, Ont., and will commence manufacturing as soon as equipment is installed. Plans call for manufacture for the Canadian and British markets, according to the Toronto Industrial Commission.

YOU CAN'T FORGET PICOBAC

"Sometimes I forget my hat. Sometimes I forget my glasses. And sometimes I forget my watch. But I never forget my Picobac. I always know I've got it on me somewhere, —one pocket or another.

"You know, there's something about the flavour of Picobac that lingers in your mind. You don't forget it. You don't want to forget it. When I have to go away some place Picobac is the very first thing I pack. I don't want to be caught out on the end of a limb without a supply.

"Do you know what Picobac means? The pick of Canada's Burley crop. Take a pouch or tin of Picobac home tonight with you. Try it—I'll guarantee you'll never forget it. Why? Because it's such a mild . . . cool . . . sweet . . . smoke. That's why.

"And don't forget, you get more tobacco for your money. Good for making cigarettes, too."

NEW SEAL-TIGHT POUCH 15¢
HANDY POCKET TIN 10¢
ALSO IN ½-POUND "LOK-TOP" TINS

"IT DOES TASTE GOOD IN A PIPE"!

Picobac

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited

GROWN IN SUNNY, SOUTHERN ONTARIO

The new Handkerchief felt . . . the BROCK Rambler. It's light (just 2 ounces) cool, and comfortable . . .*

Hatless Sunstroke Not an "Accident" Says Supreme Court

Accident Insurance Refused in Death of Golfer Who Invited Trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 5th—That a man who goes hatless in the sun is inviting trouble voluntarily, and that his death cannot be interpreted as "accidental" is the sense of a decision handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Thomas L. Landress, of Chattanooga, Tenn., carried policies in two life-insurance companies. He was overcome while playing golf without a hat. The widow sued for double-indemnity, claiming accidental death. The Supreme Court has now sustained the lower court, asserting that a man who plays golf hatless in the sun is incurring the risk of his own free will, and that his subsequent death cannot be called "accidental."

*TRADE MARK

Only Firestone *Gives You All These* EXTRA VALUES

FIRESTONE Tires are different and better. In no other tire can you obtain all the advantages of Gum-Dipping, 2 Extra Cord Plies under the tread, Balanced Construction and the Non-Skid Safety Tread. And, as a result, you get 25 to 40% extra tire life at no extra cost!

No wonder Firestone is the choice of race drivers . . . men who *know* tires. No wonder more car owners than ever before are changing to Firestone. And no wonder Firestone Tires hold all official A.A.A. records for mileage, safety and endurance.

Firestone Tires will give the same dependable performance on your car. Drive in to the nearest Firestone Dealer today and have him put on a set of these safer and more economical tires that are guaranteed against blowouts, cuts, bruises and all other road hazards except punctures . . . see him today.

Tested on the TRACK *for* SAFETY *on the* ROAD

For 15 consecutive years Firestone Tires have been on the winning cars at the Indianapolis Speedway—the world's greatest tire proving ground.

Firestone *High Speed* TIRES

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A DISTINGUISHED RESIDENCE . . . in New York
Convenient to both business and social activities. . . . The DELMONICO makes an unexcelled residence for the day, week or month.
Roof Restaurant and Bar on 32nd Floor
Single Room from $4.00 per day
Double Room from $6.00 per day
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The Thrill of FISHING at CHALET-BUNGALOW CAMPS

FRENCH RIVER "Muskies" — Great Northern pike — large and small-mouth bass—pickerel — all challenge your skill! Sporty nine-hole golf course. Also tennis, swimming, canoeing, dancing. Cosy, clean, comfortable bungalows. Log cabin camp at beautiful Pine Rapids. Come this summer and bring the family with you.
French River station is on the Canadian Pacific 215 miles north of Toronto. P.O. address, Asinka, Ont.

7 DAYS All Expenses $50
TORONTO — FRENCH RIVER AND RETURN

Battle with these great fighters — brook, rainbow and monster lake trout — at NIPIGON AND ST. IGNACE ISLAND! Tennis, canoeing, swimming, dancing. Delightful chalet-bungalow camp, first class accommodation, fun for all the family.
Nipigon Camp station is 22 hours by rail from Toronto or you can go via the Great Lakes. P.O. address, Nipigon, Ont.

9½ DAYS All Expenses $85
TORONTO — NIPIGON RIVER AND RETURN

Full information from any Canadian Pacific Agent or
CANADIAN PACIFIC

DUFFERIN PAVING LIQUIDATES DEBT EARNINGS JUMP

All Profits and Part of Surplus Charged to Depreciation

Vast improvement is recorded in the annual report of Dufferin Paving and Crushed Stone for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933.

Earnings from operations amounted to $290,720, compared with $15,618 in 1932. Depreciation was charged at $349,841, as against nil in 1932, and this was the chief cause of creation of a deficit of $81,066 for the year. This still left a surplus of $76,227 in profit and loss account.

Bank Loan Paid

Bank loan of $532,032 at Dec. 31, 1932, was completely wiped out by the end of 1933.

No dividends were earned or paid on the seven per cent preferred shares which were 12¼ per cent in arrears at Dec. 31, and are now 15¾ per cent in arrears.

Earnings statement follows:

Consolidated Income & Surplus Account Years Ended December 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Net earns. from oper.	290,720	15,618
Less: Depreciation	349,841	......
Depletion	21,945	14,782
Net profit	†81,066	*836
Less appropriations:		
1st pref. divds.	......	32,173
Surplus for year	†81,066	†31,337
Add: Prev. surplus	157,293	113,630
Divd. on 2nd pref.	......	‡75,000
Balance forward	76,227	157,293

†Deficit. *Before depreciation reserve. ‡Paid Jan. 2, 1932, but returned to company in April, 1932, to preclude necessity of change in provision governing payments.

Working Capital Up

Working capital was increased to $303,524 in 1933, from $27,521 in 1932. Current liabilities consisted of $91,518 of accounts payable and accrued liabilities. There is also a mortgage of $82,000 maturing Oct. 15, 1934, which is part of total mortgages of $112,500, reduced from the 1932 total of $136,500.

Working capital ratio was increased from 1.04/1 to 4.31/1 in the year. Comparison follows:

Working Capital

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	395,042	689,304
Current liabilities	91,518	661,783
Working capital	303,524	27,521
Ratio	4.31—1	1.04—1

Reserves Increased

Total reserves for depreciation and depletion were increased to $1,741,408 in 1933, from $1,479,454 in 1932. After deducting this reserve, fixed assets stood at $3,234,725 in 1933, compared with $3,593,756 in 1932.

Preferred shares outstanding remained at 18,385, unchanged since 1931. Mortgages mentioned above form the only long term debt.

Bondholders Adjourn Alberta Grain Co. Meet

Meeting of bondholders of Alberta Pacific Grain Co. held at Winnipeg on July 4, to consider proposals to release the company from sinking fund obligations on its six per cent first mortgage bonds, has been adjourned to July 25 at offices of The Royal Trust Co., Winnipeg.

The meeting was adjourned, it is understood, for lack of a quorum of bonds. At the adjourned meeting, if a majority of the entire amount of bonds secured by the trust deed is not present then the bondholders who attend the meeting constitute a quorum, and may agree to the original proposals, making them binding upon all the bondholders.

Harris Abattoir to Buy Bonds for Sinking Fund

Harris Abattoir Co., subsidiary of Canada Packers, has deposited with the National Trust Co. approximately $154,300 for investment in the company's six per cent first mortgage bonds for sinking fund purposes.

Offers of the bonds will be received up to July 18, 1934. Offers of bonds for sale will be deemed to include accrued interest, and payment in Toronto funds unless otherwise specified.

Acme Glove Shares Listed in Montreal

The entire 9,221 shares of 6½ per cent preference stock of Acme Glove Works and the 15,000 issued common shares have been listed for trading on the Montreal Curb Market.

The preferred stock has a par value of $50, and is carried on the balance sheet at a total amount of $461,050. The $300,000 of six per cent second perference shares has not been listed.

International Paper Reopen Nipigon Mill

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Plans have been completed for the reopening of the Nipigon Corp. Mill, subsidiary of International Paper Co., at Nipigon, Ont. More than 100 men will be employed in the manufacture of ground-wood pulp.

Dominion Coal Co. Output Up in June

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Production at Dominion Coal Co. mines in June totalled 379,403 tons. This compares with 221,844 tons for same month of 1933, according to an official report. The total last month also exceeded the output in May, when 378,663 tons were produced.

Hiram Walker & Sons' Mammoth Peoria Distillery

Illustrated is the Peoria, Ill., distillery of Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., subsidiary of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts. The plant has a capacity of 115,000 wine gallons of spirits a day, and is the largest distillery in the world. Some idea of its size can be obtained by comparison with the railway cars and large dredge.

The distilling process goes from right to left. Capacity of grain bins in the mill is 100,000 bus. In the mill an isolated section contains laboratory and yeast culture equipment. Fermenting takes place beneath the roofs labelled "distillery building," and stills are in the high section of this structure. The power house has two boilers, capacity equivalent to 5,000 boiler h.p. each. Distilled spirits are stored in the high wines building, and more permanently in rack warehouses. Each of these has a capacity of 70,000 bbls. and contains 1,500,000 bricks and 50 carloads of B. C. timber. The offices are air-conditioned, 70 degrees inside when it is 98 degrees outside.

Tremendous economies in production are expected due to scientific distilling, ideal water supply, cheap coal, proximity to grain supplies and to beverage consumers. Scientific arrangement of the entire plant is also expected to contribute to earnings by saving time and labor. General manager of the plant is William E. Hull, and Herman Frederick Willkie, called "one of the cleverest men in the industry," is in charge of production.

Cost of the entire plant was slightly under $5,000,000. When another four rack warehouses are erected, it is estimated that the total cost will be about $6,000,000.

Walker's Will Sell New Peoria Liquor Within Four Weeks

Common Dividends Possible Within Year — Depend on Sales

PROFITS CONUNDRUM

Canadian Liquor Providing Chief Revenue — Peoria Product Expected to Undercut Bootleggers

By Staff Editor

PEORIA.—Sale of beverage spirits entirely distilled in the new Peoria plant of Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., subsidiary of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, is expected to start within four weeks. New brand names will be used, and the price to the distributor will be $8 for a case of 12 wine quarts, which will probably retail for $1 a bottle, The Financial Post is informed. This is intended as a stop-gap to beat the bootlegger while stocks of spirits are being aged.

Heretofore the parent company has been relying on sales of aged Canadian liquor or blended stock for its U. S. business.

So efficient is the new plant, which was officially opened with speeches and fireworks on July 4, that illicit distillers may find their prices undercut. This despite evasion of taxes by the illicit stills.

While some doubt has been raised about the ability of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts to carry out its enormous expansion plans in the United States without deferring dividends for more than a year, it is suggested in responsible quarters that dividends may be earned and declared on the common shares in 1934. On the other hand, the company has been conservative and cautious as to dividends and has assumed substantial obligations in the United States.

Earnings Are Unknown

It appears doubtful whether officials of the company themselves know what the profits will be in the fiscal year, which ends Aug. 31. Imported Canadian spirits, sold at from $4.50 to $5.50 a gallon, have apparently provided substantial profits this year. Net earnings on this American business are reported to be currently running at about $250,000 a month.

What the annual report, expected to appear in the autumn, will show as earnings will depend in no small measure on accounting practice. The Walker-G. & W. accounts have been kept on a conservative basis, and substantial preliminary expenses at Peoria may be charged against profits.

Earnings Factors

Cost of building up large stocks of liquor for maturing purposes should not interfere seriously with the company's liquidity or with current earnings, according to W. J. Hume, president of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts. Profits from sales of aged liquor imported from Canada are expected to more than offset this outlay. It is also expected that the Peoria plant will show profits from the outset. The financing of sales to American distributors presents no major problem, according to Mr. Hume. Only one account is for more than 60 days, he states, and collections have been good because state liquor commissions are the chief buyers.

Most important influence on future earnings, in the opinion of close observers, will be results obtained by the Peoria subsidiary, Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc. Sales are expected to tell the story. The production and costs problem has been surmounted by the investment of nearly $5,000,000 in the new distillery.

American Outlook

The American market is expected to provide the big profits. And Americans are buying cheap spirits; of which an enormous proportion is illicit. So the new Walker plant will place cheap liquor on the market at once, in an attempt to capture a major share of the business.

The spirits from the Peoria plant will have the fusel oil extracted in distillation. And a rapid but natural coloring process will be used. Brand names have not all been chosen. But the liquor will be offered to distributors at $8 a case before mid-August, it is stated. A case contains 2.4 wine gallons net and, therefore, bears a U.S. federal excise tax of $4.80, or $2 a gallon. This leaves $3.20 a case for the company.

Raise Workers' Wages At Peoria Distillery

By Staff Editor

PEORIA.—Wages of workers at the new Peoria distillery of Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., subsidiary of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, were raised early this month, The Financial Post is informed.

Despite widespread labor unrest in the United States, the $5,000,000 Walker distillery in this city was erected in nine months with only one minor labor dispute. It concerned construction of an automatic barrel hoist.

Erection of the plant between September, 1933, and June, 1934, is estimated to have saved nearly $1,000,000 in construction costs. The more costly effects of the American N. R. A. were avoided, and contracts were let at moderate prices for materials and labor on a cost plus six per cent basis.

Cost of Production

Cost of producing spirits at Peoria is estimated at about 36 cents a gallon. This means 90 cents a case, plus 75 cents for bottling and packing a total of $1.65 a case. The gross profit on sales to distributors, therefore would be about $1.55 a case, less cost of sales and various other charges.

The spirits will be sold to distributors with the federal tax paid. The distributor will have to look after the state tax himself. The reason is that it would take a "Chinese lawyer," in the words of one important whisky man, to keep track of all the state levies. But it is expected that the retail sale price of this quickly-colored liquor will be $1 a bottle of 25 ounces in most states.

It is hoped that this will beat the bootlegger and the illicit stills.

Foresee Sales Problem

Long-experienced distributors of spirits foresee a sales problem for Hiram Walker & Sons in the American situation. In some states the liquor business is conducted like other retail enterprises. Advertising is stated to have helped materially in selling brands like "Canadian Club." But a major problem is the welding together of a sales force throughout the United States. Representatives were present from a dozen or more states at the gala opening of the Peoria plant. But experienced whisky men state that it will be some time before the whole organization can be expeoted to function smoothly.

Low costs, perhaps the lowest on this continent, appear certain from the new distillery. Experts point out that the laboratory yeast culture in the new plant may save the loss of as much as 20 per cent of the alcohol in the grain fermented. And scientific treatment of grain in grinding, fermenting and distilling is expected to allow successful price competition with bootleggers who do not pay the $2 federal tax on each gallon of spirits.

In brief, low costs, advertising and completion of sales organization are expected to show profits.

Taxation Outlook

Sale of quick-aged spirits is considered a temporary measure. In five years it is anticipated that many of the brands of cheap spirits soon to be placed on the market will have disappeared. And by that time it is hoped that aged spirits will be selling to distributors at about $10 a case. Taxation policies will have an important bearing on this, and on future earnings.

There is some expectation of an early reduction of U.S. taxation on both domestic and imported spirits. Dr. James M. Doran, admininstrator of the Distillers' Institute, and former U.S. commissioner of industrial alcohol, in conversation with The Financial Post here, stated that most governments in the United States favor lower taxes while the present war against illicit liquor is being waged. Ultimately, however, they favor higher taxation.

Dr. Doran, who helped draw the distillers' code, estimates consumption of spirits at about 80,000,000 gallons in the United States this year. About half this is illicit, he believes. The U.S treasury and department of justice are combining forces in an attempt to stamp out most of the illicit business. And the distillers will have their own investigators to obtain information for the government authorities.

Will Take Time

It will take two or three years to eliminate 90 per cent of the illicit distilling, according to Dr. Doran. Short, bespectacled, red-haired, Dr. Doran says: "You have no idea of what it means to build up a criminal investigating organization, its experience and morale. It can't be done over night." The distillers are trying to build their own detective force.

If the combination of spirits at $1 a bottle and active prosecution of criminals is successful, heavy profits are anticipated for Hiram Walker & Sons.

HINDE & DAUCH OUTPUT UP 12% FOR 6 MONTHS

Increased Volume Extends to All Lines

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada had a 12 per cent increase of production in the first six months of 1934 over the same period of 1933, according to L. F. Winchell, vice-president and general manager. Volume of business obtained is up substantially, and the increase in production extends over all lines, it is reported.

The company's production of paperboard corresponds with the gain of more than 20 per cent for the industry as a whole, it is understood.

The improvement for the six months conforms with the official report of increased production for the first three months of the year. In April it was feared that prospects for the balance of the year would not be as favorable because the demand from breweries for cartons was expected to decline when the sale of beer by the glass commenced in Ontario. Sale of beer by the glass in Ontario is expected soon.

Some indication of what this increased business may mean to the company's earnings for 1934 can be seen in the fact that net earnings amounted to $344,123 in 1933. After paying bond interest and charging depreciation, net profits amounted to $78,929, equivalent to 26c. a share on the common stock. In 1932, net earnings were $205,382 and after bond interest and depreciation, a net loss of $57,271 was experienced. Bond interest was earned 2.16 times after depreciation in 1933 compared with .30 times in 1932.

If, therefore, the company's business for the remainder of 1934 is only equivalent to that of last year, bond interest should be earned by a substantial margin and something should be left over for the common shares. These have not paid a dividend since 1929.

GOODYEAR (CAN.) TIRE PRODUCTION GAINED 64.8 P.C.

Earned Surplus Increased $329,234 in Six Months After Dividends

With a 64.8 per cent increase in tire units produced and sold in the first half of 1934, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada was able to increase its earned surplus, after paying the higher rate of dividends, to $8,069,421, or $713,575 higher than it was a year earlier. The increase in six months alone was $329,234. The company has also a capital surplus of $463,068.

The tire sales increase agrees with the larger number of cars built and sold by automobile companies, almost twice as much as in the preceding year. This has added to the ordinary replacement business of the company. But a sure reflex of general increase in industrial activity as a whole is that other lines of goods made by the company showed an even greater percentage of increase. Just now, for example, sales of garden hose are at their peak.

The reserve for plant depreciation, which stood at $6,238,692 at the end of 1933, has been increased in the six months by $336,626 and other reserves have been increased beyond requirements by an additional $257,790. In the year preferred shares were reduced by 598 shares.

Biltmore Hats Earns Dividend in 6 Months

F. R. Ramsey, president of Biltmore Hats Ltd., reports in a letter to shareholders the results for the six months ended May 31, 1934, have been very gratifying. Net operating profit, says Mr. Ramsey, exceeds that for the same period of 1933 and is in excess of preferred dividend requirements for the entire year. "There has also been an improvement in working capital position," he says.

In the year ended November 30, 1933, the company showed net profit of $41,988, and a surplus of $21,993 for the year, after paying preferred dividends of $17,517. In 1933, $17.20 was earned on each preferred share and $1.10 on each common share.

Steel Co. of Canada Reduce Funded Debt

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Steel Co. of Canada has paid to the trustee $383,890 to be applied to the purchase of the company's own 6 per cent first mortgage collateral trust bonds for retirement.

At the end of last year the company had outstanding $3,752,769 of bonds. With the application of the present sinking fund payment, the funded debt will be reduced to approximately $3,368,879.

High-speed Ticker Links Montreal and Vancouver

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal Stock Exchange quotations are now supplied to the Vancouver Stock Exchange through a new high speed ticker service system installed by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The system officially went into operation on July 6, with the transmission of goodwill messages from D. S. McMaster, chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange and A. E. Jukes, president of the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

Can. Western Lumber Sales, Earnings Higher

Canadian Western Lumber Co. experienced improved earnings for the first four months of 1934, as compared with the same period of 1933, as a result of improved sales and prices, it is reported.

In the first four months of this year the company sold 36,000,000 feet of lumber compared with slightly less than 30,000,000 feet in the same period last year. Gross price received for sales amounted to $592,197, compared with $404,152 in the same period of 1933.

In 1933 the company had a profit after depreciation and reserves of $104,840, compared with a loss of $110,384 in 1932. Interest on the five per cent first mortgage debentures in 1933 amounted to $107,227, while provision of a reserve of $56,374 for taxes reduced surplus by $20,506. In 1932, the company's reserves were reduced $178,374 chiefly due to losses on operations.

Have a Good Vacation

IF YOU have been grinding away, month after month, you need a special tonic. It is the world-famous health builder, the blending of sunshine, fresh air, change of scene, rest and diversion—a vacation.

Plan to enjoy a totally different kind of a life for a short time. New ideas, new scenes, new people afford recreation. And recreation is necessary to health and good spirits. Joy, pleasure and laughter invigorate mind and body. They help to tone up the entire system.

What would you like to do in order to have a complete change? Motor, hike, or take a trip by rail or steamer? Will you go deep into the woods near a lake or a mountain? Or sun yourself on the beach at a summer resort? Active sports or quiet leisure, or both?

But while you are happily planning your vacation and thinking of the good times and the rest you will have, keep in mind that people are more likely to be hurt or to hurt themselves when in strange surroundings than when in familiar ones. Don't let your vacation be spoiled by a needless mishap. You can guard against most accidents.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has prepared a booklet "First Aid" which tells you what to do in event of accidents. Send for your copy, read it and take it away with you.

VACATION "DO'S" AND "DON'TS"

At Ocean, Lake or River
Know how to resuscitate in cases of apparent drowning.
Do not go in swimming when overheated, or within two hours after eating.
Never go in bathing alone at any time, even if you are a strong swimmer.
Do not dive unless you are sure of the depth.

In the Woods
Don't drink from wayside springs, streams or strange wells, unless the water is boiled, in order to avoid intestinal or other disorders.
If you come in contact with poison ivy or poison sumac, wash exposed part in at least five rinsings of soap and water. In a serious case, see a doctor.
Break a burned match before dropping it, to be sure that the flame is extinguished. Never leave a fire or embers burning.

Anywhere
In case of fire caused by gasoline or kerosene, smother flames with sand or dirt, or with blankets, coats or other heavy woolen articles. Never use water.
Never throw away a lighted cigarette or cigar. Grind it out.
Get a "First Aid" booklet and keep your First Aid kit at hand.

The Metropolitan's free booklet, "First Aid" tells what to do and how to do it—at home as well as when you are away—in event of broken bones, burns, sprains, poisoning, apparent drowning, fire, wounds, electric shock, bites, sunburn, sunstroke and common accidents of various kinds.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FREDERICK H. ECKER, President
Canadian Head Office, Ottawa, Dept. 7-F-34
Please send me, without cost or obligation, a copy of your booklet "First Aid."
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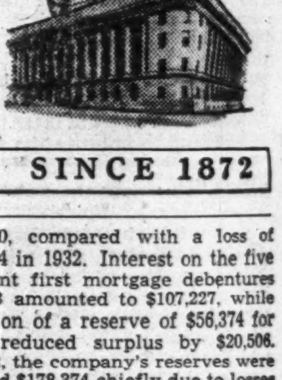

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Chicago Fair's Big Shows Free But Banker Making It Profitable

Stage Nude Shows and Wedding; Canada in Background at Extravagant Exposition

By C. W. STOLLERY

CHICAGO—Space aplenty, cleanliness of the grounds, and a comparative lack of the usual raucous noises associated with fairs, are among the striking features of "A Century of Progress," as the International Exposition here is named.

The fair will make money.

Exhibitors won't.

The president of the show is a banker, Rufus Cutler Dawes, 66.

Unlike his brother, Charles Gates Dawes, 69, whose name adorns the ill-fated German debt settlement of 1924, dignified Rufus smokes his pipe right side up, or favors a cigar or cigarette.

The trained ducks at the fair are ducks, not drakes, because they are more willing to learn.

Near-nude shows are not uncommon.

Eyewitnesses confirm that a nude wedding actually took place at the fair.

A good deal of the publicized nudity is press agent work.

The most tasteful and educational features of the fair are free.

Entertainment Costs

The foolishness and entertainment features of the exposition cost money; some of them what is known as "heavy lead."

Combining the instructive with the entertaining, however, a worthwhile day can be had at the fair at a cost of about $8.50 per head. A minimum day's expenditure for the individual would be about $2. And the sky is the maximum limit.

It costs 50 cents to enter the fair grounds, which should not be done in the morning. In the early hours of the day white clad artisans are busily engaged in effecting alterations and improvements. This is not bad in itself, but romance dies easily at the sight of a modern Pat O'Hara sawing a protrusion off the Irish Village, which, incidentally is "Open Under New Management."

Mutton Chop Layout

A high bird's-eye view of the fair grounds would give the impression of a lean mutton chop. The long, rib side of the chop is the Illinois Central Railroad right of way. The thick end of the chop lies to the north, the thin end to the south, along the shore of Lake Michigan. The length of the whole cut is 23 Chicago blocks, or about 3½ miles. The meaty part of the chop is divided lengthwise by two lagoons. Three bridges and a "sky ride" on wires cross the lagoons, and join the inner and outer sections of the meat in our chop.

There is some variance as to the area of the grounds, ballyhoo men putting it at over 600 acres. The official figure is 424 acres.

All this area is "made" land and part of the city's waterfront. When the fair is over it will be converted into a park. The buildings will nearly all be wrecked at the expense of exhibitors. They pay for both erection and destruction under their contracts with the fair.

Canada in Background

Only prominent Canadian features of the fair are the exhibits of the International Nickel Co.; the C. N. R., consisting chiefly of a relief map of Canada; and the Canadian Club Café, which takes its name from a brand of rye whisky. The café is not owned by Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., child of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, but is located in the ground floor of a building familiarly known as the Doodle Bug in which the liquor firm's exhibit is placed. This exhibit consists mainly of a miniature bottling plant, handling spirits imported from the Dominion. The tiny bottles are sold as souvenirs.

The café is one of the coolest spots on the ground, and is surrounded by water. One of its noted features is a "black panther dance" one of several nude, or near-nude, performances at the fair.

Sally Rand's New Dance

Sally Rand, the famous fan dancer, incidentally, has just started her 1934 performance. This is a "bubble dance" in the Spanish Village, an inflated balloon being substituted for last year's fans. Chicago newspapers apparently consider this "progress" and suggest "the interesting possibility" of a breakage. No attempt appears to have been made to determine what connection Sally's new dance has with Spain.

The semi-official police at the fair are garbed in a costume described by a Canadian war veteran as "a cross between the uniforms of the R. C. M. P. and the Egyptian Expeditionary Force." From the knees to the neck they are R. C. M. P. But the riding boots are lacking, and the head is crowned with a white pith helmet.

The Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto draws a larger daily attendance than the Chicago fair. The July 4 Chicago attendance was 150,000, and the day before it was 70,000. A good Labor Day attendance at the C. N. E. is well over 250,000.

There is no central pageant at the Chicago fair such as the C. N. E. grand stand display.

Meals served on the grounds are equal to the best hotel fare.

Good Transportation

Transportation facilities are excellent, and show Canadians how the C. N. E. might be improved profitably. A fast bus service on a closed roadway runs the length of the grounds. It grossed $1,647,326, and paid for all its equipment last year. The concession will make big money for the fair this year. Then there is the sky ride, cable cars on wires suspended from two 647-ft. towers. The cars are named Amos 'n' Andy, Kingfish, Lightning, Battleaxe, Madame Queen, Brother Crawford, after the radio skit. There are also lagoon boat rides, and speed boat transportation to LaSalle St. in the heart of Chicago.

The fair is entered from the north or south end of the mutton chop, from several points along the rib, or by speedboat through the lagoons.

Black Horse Troop

One unusual spectacle is the Black Horse Troop which escorts any select visiting groups through the grounds. The 16 Troopers, who have no association with the Canadian brand of ale, are clad in chain mail, made of knitted rope and painted with aluminium. Realistic, They carry round copper shields and lances with pennons. The black horses have neither the percheron-like appearance of the mediaeval war horse, nor the speed of Arabs. They are just horses. The trappings are blue and white.

The escort sometimes sees action six times in a day. This, of course, detracts from the seeming flattery of it. As one group of financiers slowly drove along behind the impressive Troop, one Chicagoan muttered: "Just a bunch of politicians."

Nature of Buildings

Immediately the grounds are entered, the distinctive features of the fair are revealed. Many exhibitors have their own buildings, and put on superlative shows to draw the available audiences. The circus-like midway is absent, displaced by an extensive group of villages in amazingly realistic plasterboard. There are general exhibits buildings, the Hall of Science, Hall of Religion, Travel and Transport Building and so on. The "villages," English, Irish, Spanish, Swiss, Hawaiian, Colonial, Belgian, Italian, etc., but none Canadian, give the fair an international air. So do the national "pavilions," Italian, Swedish, Chinsee, Czechoslovakian, Japanese.

The "side-shows" and peep-shows are in the villages. Here the nudity.

The exhibits, in both interest and extravagance, surpass those of the C. N. E. Three of the greatest are those of Ford, Chrysler and General Motors.

Motor Exhibits

Feature of the Ford display is a collection of all forms of road vehicles, from coaches to covered wagons. The Ford exhibit is enhanced by the associated displays of firms that supply the motor firm. These give the effect of belonging all to the one major exhibit.

The world-wide spread of the Ford organization is depicted by an enormous rotary globe with relief maps showing the company's plants. The result is realization that the business is chiefly in the United States.

Feature of the General Motors display is a complete assembly line, making Chevrolet cars. This is considered one of the manufacturing highlights of the whole Exposition. The G. M. building is 177 feet high, and represents an investment of about $3,000,000.

The Chrysler show is spectacular. Apart from the exhibits, there is a 400-yard track. Barney Oldfield, once famous for his mile-a-minute record, skids a new car around the corners. He also tries to throw a baseball through a safety glass window of not as new a car. His proxies then punish two cars in the sand pits and mudholes in the infield of the track. One of them turns his car over, intentionally, and wrecks its exterior. Very exciting.

Seeing is Believing

Thousands of words have been written to describe the wonders of the Firestone tire-making plant, the Sinclair animated brontosaurus, trachodon and tyrranosaurus, and so on. They have to be seen.

Across the lagoons are the states building, every American state represented; foods and agriculture building, shaped like a French bomb-proof fort; and the electrical and horticultural buildings.

The Enchanted Island is a children's playground, a child's paradise. Free rides, swings, a round-the-world flight, Punch and Judy, Mother Goose, and a story-book world are provided for children who are checked and registered for 25 cents. They can be left at the island for 10 cents, without checking and registering, while the proud parents see the more sophisticated sights.

Child patronage of the fair is much the best when the gates are opened to them free. Rather than quibble over the definition of a child, gate men let practically everyone in free on such days.

View at Night

One of the most spectacular sights at the fair is the view at night from the top of either of the 647-foot towers of the sky ride. The whole city of Chicago is visible, and the color illumination at the fair itself is brilliant. The illuminated fountain, throwing 68,000 gallons of water a minute, becomes a miniature. Four states are visible from the towers in daylight.

The trained ducks are not very thrilling. They go through a swimming drill in one of the lagoons. President of the Exposition Rufus C. Dawes gallantly explains their intelligence by their sex. Drakes, he says, would not be able to do the job.

Incidentally Charles Gates Dawes, brother of Rufus, and author of the Dawes plan for Germany, is said to be losing prestige. It will be remembered that when he was U. S. ambassador to the Court of St. James he hired weak-kneed comedian, Leon Erroll, to play waiter at a dinner. The guests were not amused.

Rufus C. Dawes, however, is the essence of friendly dignity. He is said to have been one of the economic advisers for the Dawes scheme.

Each of the 12 foreign villages is a new feature of the fair this year. They cost from $175,000 to $225,000 each.

The Belgian Village is a reproduction in steel frame and plasterboard of a grey stone castle, black in spots with "age." Inside, the dirty moat, with green water and geese to match, is characteristic. As in most of the other "villages" fake antiques are for sale in little shops. Instead of a nude show, there is an antique dance in "Belgium."

The Black Forest is another charming "village." The exterior is finished with a snow-covered roof and plaster icicles. The acme of entertainment within is an ice-skating act. Seated in the shadow of plasterboard mountains, the spectator watches the skaters perform on a small rink of real ice. But the warm weather gives the deception away.

Colonial America

The American Colonial Village is another realistic creation. George Washington's Mount Vernon home, Paul Revere's house, but not his ride, a pilgrim settlement, and many other early American scenes are among the picturesque sights.

The Tunisian Village boasts street bazaars, a mosque with muezzin, and assorted Chicago Arabs. A nautch dance, stranger than the famous Sally Rand programme, apparently helps out at the box office.

Admission to the villages is charged at the entrance. After that the rubberneck pays only for what he sees.

Architect's Holiday

The architects who designed the various buildings at the fair were apparently given a free hand. And they made an architect's holiday of it. One visitor described the buildings as architectural Stravinsky's. For a brief visit the queer designs are fascinating.

As at every other important Exposition, the best things at the Chicago fair are free. The Chicago and Detroit Symphony Orchestras may be heard twice a day at no charge. Art, photographic, literary, scientific, agricultural, industrial and commercial exhibits can all be viewed ad infinitum without cost.

As a whole the fair is an amazing show, staged by master showmen. The setting on Lake Michigan and in Chicago is ideal given with the duplicate advantage of comparative coolness and a near-by patronage.

Paying Off Debts

With the payment June 1 of $972,410, the guaranteed indebtedness of A Century of Progress was completely retired. The June payment was 10 per cent of the face value of the gold note issue which originally totalled $9,724,100. Since the opening of the fair, May 27, 1933, the total debt outstanding has been cut to $4,862,100.

This repayment record, says Lenox H. Lohr, general manager of the fair, is better than that of "any exposition anywhere." Despite its conception in 1927, long before the depression, the fair seems to have been a success.

LACK OF FUNDS BRINGS RECEIVER FOR TRAYMORE

Working Capital Deficiency $61,857 — Bond Maturity $236,800

A. Lamarre, Montreal, has been appointed receiver for Traymore Ltd., which operates six cafeterias and restaurants in Toronto and Montreal.

The company had a deficiency of $61,857 in working capital at Dec. 31, 1933, when current assets amounted to $41,401 and current liabilities to $103,288. In addition, the company has $236,800 of seven per cent bonds maturing May 1, 1935. Current liabilities consisted chiefly of accounts payable amounting to $94,343.

The deficiency of working capital and the early maturity of the bonds indicate the necessity for some such action as the receivership to allow the company to adjust its current position.

No statement other than the announcement of receivership is being made for a few days. But it is understood that further particulars will be forthcoming shortly.

The company suffered a net loss of $46,820 after depreciation in 1933, and $38,513 in 1932, compared with a net profit of $38,614 in 1931. After reducing the amount of depreciation from $40,000 to $20,000 in 1933 and after appropriating $20,000 from general reserve, the balance carried forward in profit and loss account was reduced $7,769 from $34,973.

Say High Interest Rates Are Unlikely to Return

"Not only were the high interest rates of the war and post war years entirely abnormal and impossible to maintain, but that they are unlikely to return," are the chief conclusions reached by Harrison & Co., Toronto, in a current bulletin.

Low and steadily declining rates of interest "until the world supply of gold is equal to the burden of supporting credit structures that have arisen, largely as a result of war and post war booms," are forecast in the bulletin.

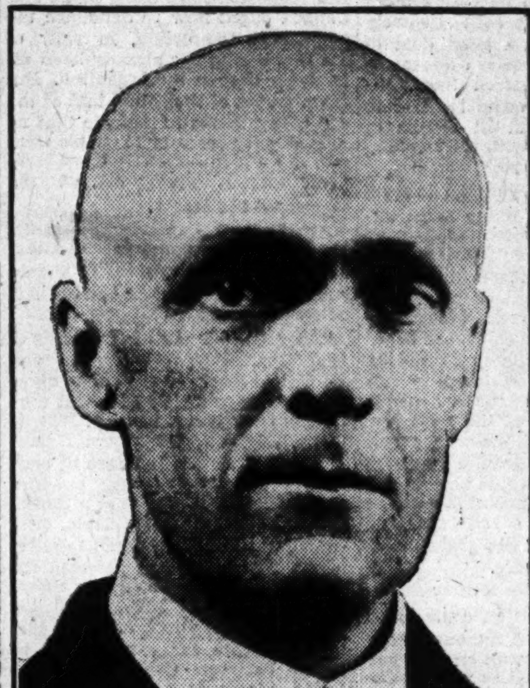
The bulletin outlines some of the major failures in attempts, ancient and modern, at price-fixing. It also states that there can be no overproduction of gold as long as debts are burdensome, and that as long as gold supplies are increasing, the tendency will be to ease credit and to lower interest rates.

Village Industry Sells to Whole World

Beatty Brothers, of Fergus, Celebrates Sixtieth Anniversary—Founded by Two Brothers and Is Now Run by Two Brothers

By GORDON L. SMITH

The Brothers Beatty of Fergus



W. G. BEATTY

M. J. BEATTY

One invents and makes the goods, the other sells them. The present Beatty Brothers, of Fergus, Ont., are sons of the founder, the late George Beatty, who with his brother Matthew founded the firm in 1874.

W. G. Beatty, the president, has charge of production and with 300 patented inventions in his name is said to hold the record for Canada.

M. J. Beatty is in charge of financing and sales. It was under his leadership that Beatty Brothers expanded from the restricted Canadian market to selling in every country in the world.

The story of their business is here told.

Sixty years ago, two brothers, George and Matthew Beatty by name, opened a small farm implement factory in Fergus, Ontario. At this early period the whole of the settled portion of Canada was dotted with such village industries. The firm they founded has just celebrated its diamond jubilee. It is still in Fergus. It is now an international organization. It has export outlets in Great Britain and New Zealand. It sells its wares in almost every country in the world. But it continues to function largely along the lines laid down by the founders.

In short, Beatty Bros. is still a village industry, but it is one that has grown to vast proportions, without identity-losing mergers, and without abandoning the place of its birth. It is still run by two Beatty brothers—W. G., the president, and M. J., the secretary—and they are sons of the original George.

Contact With Public

It has retained, since its inception in 1874, intimate contact with its customers and its employees. Since it sold stock to the public it has retained intimate contact with investors.

The big modern factory is located on farm land with an active company farm at the rear. The company-financed houses of the employees stand in the foreground. Practically all of the officials of the concern have risen gradually to their present responsible positions through the factory and the office. There have been no strikes, nor prolonged periods of unemployment.

Until a very short time ago there was no outside capital involved. Finally, when expansion of business necessitated the inclusion of more money, the people contributing it were considered a first obligation on the firm.

Small Town Industry

One by one most of Canada's old village industries were forced to give up, or moved to the large cities and merged with others. But Beatty Bros. continued the traditional personal policy of using its own inventions—its own mechanical brains in other words, coupling with this the modern policy of mass production at low cost. By adding or switching to new lines it managed to retain its leading position. Products were selected to meet the peculiar circumstances governing the factory and its location. When the day of hand-made, heavy farm implements passed and cheaper and better steel allowed mass production and distribution of plows, harrows and binders from centrally located plants, then Beatty Bros. abandoned farm implements. The company entered a field where there was less competition but scope for more original development, and one, therefore, which suited better a small town which was long on skilled labor but had no floating unskilled supply to be turned on and off as a tap when orders flowed in or ceased.

"We are responsible for our employees," stated W. G. Beatty, president of the firm. "Fergus is a small place and a man cannot go from one job to another as he might in Toronto or elsewhere. When we take on a man we feel that he is part of the business and that his family too is vitally concerned. As a result we hire carefully and sparingly, but we try to provide year round work."

Now Showing Gains

This was the underlying reason for adding new lines to the company's output, lines which would keep the factories and salesmen going in the off season. Of these lines, more will be said later.

That this selection of new products was shrewd is well illustrated by the steady growth of the company, and the annual increase of the pay roll.

With the exception of a brief period during the depths of the last depression, expansion has been continuous. For a little while, married men were put on a four-day week and single men on three days, but that has passed; and in some lines overtime is now necessary. Every month for over a year sales have shown consistent gains.

Founder of Firm

The founder of the business was the late George Beatty, born in 1845 on a farm in Albion Township, in the north part of Peel County. His parents were Irish. The present Beatty brothers are still satisfied with the nationality and have never attempted to adopt the Scottish spelling of the name. George Beatty, I was told by the sons, W. G. and M. J., the present Beatty brothers, was a big man well over six feet. He had plenty of strength and gloried in it. At 18 he left the farm, and apprenticed himself to Haggert Bros. of Brampton, who had quite an important farm implement business in the early days and specialized in threshers. George Beatty was not at all satisfied with the primitive implements of the time and soon was helping to turn out better ones. His apprenticeship over, he and his brother Matthew moved to a new field, Fergus. There with four or five helpers they were soon turning out a complete line of farm implements. George Beatty was the inventor, while Matthew largely took charge of the selling. Matthew Beatty died some eleven years after the company was founded and George Beatty carried on alone.

Inventive Genius

Whenever George Beatty took on a new line, he invented something better and different and patented it. The same methods are being carried on by the present generation. W. G. Beatty, the president, who looks after the production end of the business, has 300 patented inventions to his credit. M. J. is the salesman.

The first business was confined to territory within a few miles. It was strictly a village industry, serving the needs of the adjacent country.

Not very many years after getting started, George Beatty took his reaper to the Toronto Exhibition. There in competition with the largest firms in the country he carried off the gold medal. The machine was taken out into a standing field of grain and given a practical test.

"After that," M. J. Beatty, told me, "there were no more competitive classes for machinery at the Toronto Exhibition."

Fame Noised Abroad

This advertising proved a stepping stone for Beatty Bros. Orders came in from territory far beyond Fergus. Farmers wanted to buy the gold medal reapers and other machines from the same factory.

Until 1900 Beatty Bros. continued to turn out farm implements, each year adding some new device, some mechanical improvement to ease the burden of sowing, cultivating or harvesting the products of the farm, but at the same time simplifying the machine, cutting down the number of moving parts, making it lighter and turning out the completed product at less cost. Even before Mr. Ford had adopted his well-known automobile production methods, the Beattys were applying the same methods of simplicity and mass production to farm implements. But competition grew strong and the larger plants were adopting the same inventions which gave the Fergus firm its original leadership.

Buy Other Industries

In 1900 the manufacture of farm implements ceased, and the firm started manufacturing barn equipment, a new line which allowed more scope for inventive genius.

In the meantime the two present Beatty brothers were getting their training. They lived on a small farm and learned by experience the farmers' problems. Holidays were spent in the factory. In 1901 both brothers graduated from Toronto University and went into business with their father. The growth of Beatty Bros. has been accelerated by buying other industries. The biggest step of this kind was taken in 1912 when the business of Wortman and Ward, pump and washing machine manufacturers of London, Ontario was purchased for $200,000.

This added new lines which could be turned out when barn equipment was not wanted. More important still, it opened up new territory, giving the company the whole of Canada, as Wortman and Ward had connections in the West and the Maritimes. Agencies were continued and wherever possible the products were sold through the local retailers.

Growing With Electricity

The extension of hydro-electric power throughout the country, which started just before the war, helped matters substantially. Farmers were able to utilize electric washing machines, power driven pumps and other devices of the Fergus factory. Lines were added until about 35 different products, including all sorts of pumps, washers, ironers, windmills, barn and stable equipment, ladders, baskets and similar things were being manufactured.

Growth was rapid. The suggestion of moving to a larger place was discussed. There were advantages in a more central location. Both the main railways crossed the company's Fergus plant, but there was the question of a more abundant supply of labor, cheaper power and fuel.

Advantages of Small Town

"We would have been money ahead to have left Fergus" W. G. Beatty remarked, "and in some respects we might be better in Hamilton or Toronto today, but we like Fergus. There are certain advantages that a small town has to offer. We feel responsible for the continual employment of our employees. In a small place like this there is a definite personal connection with every man in the plant. Our staff has always been loyal, rendering the highest type of service."

Concrete advantages there are, too. Mr. Beatty told me that his modern factory had cost less to build than it would be possible to rent space for a year in some of the large centres. The men are working a ten-hour day at present but they are so close to their homes that only a handful bring their lunch. While the average workman in Toronto or Montreal must spend at least an hour on his way to and from work, within a few minutes of the six o'clock whistle the Beatty employees are in their gardens, at play or at the supper table.

Houses for Employees

A few years ago the firm secured most of the vacant land in and about the town and this was sold to employees at cost. A good sized lot cost less than $75. The company helps the man to finance the building of the house. Here again the service is supplied at cost. These company houses must not be confused with the long dismal row of cottages that are part of company towns in other parts of the world. The houses are not all alike, either in size, material, appearance or cost. The lots are large and the buildings of a substantial middle class nature. There are parks and there is a magnificent community swimming pool, with special diving boards. There are ample facilities for sports, from horseshoes and tennis to golf, in the village of Fergus.

The woodworking division is housed in a part of the original Beatty Bros. plant. The walls are stone, pleasingly weathered and covered with ivy and the new plant is also largely constructed of stone. But inside all is modern bustle, with the largest mass production machines. One noticeable feature, however, is orderliness. There are no loose piles of raw material and no dangerous clutters of waste.

Room To Expand

At the back of the well-lighted factory is a long temporary wooden partition with windows looking into a field of wheat. On either side and extending into the wheat field are two stone walls. "When we want to extend a line" explained Mr. Beatty, "We simply take down the partition and go farther out. There is plenty of room there."

I was told that over $70,000 worth of new machinery has been installed this year alone. "We can't afford to get behind." W. G. Beatty said on our tour of the plant. "We have always been in favor of new machinery. We are continually in touch with the large plants across the boundary for tips along this line.

"The introduction of such labor saving machinery, however, has never resulted in any men losing their jobs. When we install something that will cut labor costs we have always been able to step up production and sales. The old labor is retained. Usually the change, because of the increased sales following the lowering of costs and prices has actually resulted in more men being taken on."

Aid From Other Industries

Beatty Bros., at no time, have gone into the business of making parts for other companies. During the war the company did not even make munitions or other man-killing equipment, but generous tribute was paid to the automobile industry for the help given in the house and barn equipment field. I was shown at least half a dozen different processes which trace to the advent of the automobile. There is a new machine which turns out worm gears for the Beatty washer at the rate of one every 30 seconds. These first were used in the starting device of the motor car and had not some big field like this opened there would have been no worm-making machine which "does it better and faster than we did it before."

Using Modern Methods

The painting of the washers, ironers, pumps and other things now takes place at the end of the assembly line, whereas before the invention of fast-drying enamels, a trip had to be made to a special and expensive paint shop where the finish took a day instead of moments to dry and where the air had to be treated continually to keep down the dust. Steel plates, that can be pressed into washer bottoms and legs in one-secondlong operation, also first came from the auto factory, as well as the new anti-rust treatment of metal covers and other parts. A huge, new machine now being set up to manufacture garage and barn door track and rails for litter carriers, was first designed to make the window frame and sash of the modern skyscraper.

"More and more are we benefitting from other industries," said Mr. Beatty "and more and more are farmers going to come to town for such equipment. I look for the time when the complete barn will be built in such factories as ours. The average barn today is a tinder box, especially when filled with hay and straw. Eventually one-story steel affairs will replace these, with the livestock in low, steel covered concrete and metal structures, practically fireproof and the feed compressed and stored in fireproof silos or big all metal barns.

Testing Laboratory

The Beatty plant is not all factory. Right behind the general offices, is a laboratory where the continual flow of inventions must stand the practical test before they are passed on to the regular plant and the customer. Usually a couple of hundred units are made here to make sure that the gigs, tools, templates and patterns are right and will work properly.

At present there are about 2,000 people on the payroll of whom 500 are employed in Fergus alone and others at various plants of the company and sales offices throughout the Dominion and abroad. The business is divided roughly between barn equipment and household appliances used in both town and country. Since the war, an export trade amounting to about 20 per cent of the total business has been developed in Great Britain, New Zealand and elsewhere. This development was interesting and closely resembled the start into the national field following the winning of the gold medal by the Beatty reaper.

Export Beginning

M. J. Beatty, who has charge of the sales end of the business told me "The first big start in the export field was made in March 1919 when we were induced to make up a shipment for the Lyons Exposition in France. The government and the Canadian Pacific Railway co-operated. The C.P.R. overcame tremendous difficulties in getting some sixty Canadian exhibits over to Lyons in record time. We sold $50,000 worth of products during the fair and had a nice business in France for three years. During that time we established connections in Great Britain and have been going ahead there ever since."

Other export fields were investigated. "We wanted some place where we could sell both city and country and so hit upon New Zealand where most of the farms have electric power. We have stores in the four main New Zealand cities and have been doing a nice business there. Exports go to nearly every country in the world but New Zealand and the United Kingdom are the principal outlets."

Keeping Down Inventories

Special attention is paid to the sales force and every effort is made to make salesmen and retailers feel that the firm is behind them. Following the old farm implement idea, agents are appointed in the various districts, or if none can be secured a store is opened. There is no attempt to push sales too hard and never is the agent loaded with a lot of goods in advance. "We were very thankful for such a policy when we entered the depression," stated Mr. Beatty, "because it resulted in neither the agent nor the company having an excessive inventory. It helped again when things started picking up last summer, as we did not have to clear out a lot of old goods before we could commence on the new and constantly improving lines."

The company sells appliances and certain equipment on time but always handles its own financing, never having discounted any paper.

By 1929, having become the largest manufacturers of washing machines and ironers in Canada, turning out more than all other Canadian competitors combined and the principal makers of barn equipment, and household power and hand pumps used in the country, the company found it necessary to go outside for capital to handle the growing volume of business. Both preferred and common stocks were sold. On both classes of the former dividends have been paid regularly.

A mild sensation was caused in financial circles in 1932 when dividends were continued on the Class A common, which was largely held by the public, a year after the dividends were discontinued on Class B, largely held by the original owners. The Beatty brothers were under no obligations to favor the outside investors but they did. This reversal of the usual practice might have seemed strange to the average financial man. But it was in keeping with the Beatty village industry tradition of invariably putting the interest of the public in the foreground.

War On Waste

THE premiers of the three Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island met recently at Charlottetown to unite their forces in a claim on the Dominion for rights the provinces have sought for years. Whether or not the provinces are entitled to, or will obtain, their claims, based on the 1926 Duncan report, the meeting to unite forces is significant of the need for Maritimes union.

The cost of operating the three provincial governments in 1933 was $15,734,253. By combining administrative and legislative forces, the three provinces could probably save 20 per cent of this annual outlay, or over $3,000,000 per annum. The importance of this is evident when it is shown that the cost of servicing the public debt of the three provinces in 1933 was $3,881,765, or perhaps slightly less.

Union of the Maritimes could stop government wastes and duplications equivalent to elimination of the cost of all three provinces' debt. This should appeal to the native thrift of the people of the provinces.

NEW QUEBEC LAW WEAKENS CLAIM MORTGAGE HOLDER

Holders Ask Advisement of Proposed Tax Sales

First mortgage holders in Quebec provincial towns and villages are perturbed over the enactment of the new law by provincial parliament decreeing that the municipalities must sell at sheriff's sales all properties upon which taxes are due for two years or more. It is claimed that this payment of taxes by subrogation imperils their investment.

Sponsors of the movement to protect first mortgage holders would have the Quebec legislative assembly adopt a law forcing loan companies either to advise mortgagees when loans are extended to property owners for payment of taxes due on lands and buildings by subrogation, or to register extension of these loans at the provincial registry office, in order to permit first mortgagees to protect their loans by foreclosure within the law.

Loan Companies' Position

These investors, it is pointed out, lend property owners money through a first mortgage on holdings. The property owner later finds himself unable to meet his taxes. Sale of his property by the sheriff looms if taxes have not been paid for two years past. He goes to private loan companies; they agree to lend him money by the mere process of paying the taxes due on his property, thus paying being by subrogation.

However, if the property owner cannot pay the loan company principal and interest on its disbursements for taxes the loan company has subrogated to it the rights of the municipality to sell the property and can sell it in order to meet its expenses in financing tax payments. Proceeds of this sale go first toward reimbursement of the loan company, thus placing the first mortgage holder in a secondary position.

Little Relief Expected

Mortgagees, it is stated, see little hope of escape from this dilemma, but they would force the property owners and loan companies to advise the first mortgage holder or to register any subrogation in order that they may move to protect their investments.

B. C. Fish Output

The output of all the British Columbia fisheries during 1933 showed an increase of more than $2,000,000 over 1932, latest figures show. Of the $12,001,471, fishermen received $6,452,835.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad, $1.75. Add five words when box number is required. Classified ads payable in advance.

Golf Club Committees

SUPERINTENDENT OR MANAGER will be open shortly for new appointment. Old Country experience; mainly in building and maintenance of links and extensive gardens connected therewith. Five years in Canada in charge of estate work now approaching completion. Highest references; yearly employment; $100 a month and house. Box 12, The Financial Post, Toronto.

For Sale

THREE THOUSAND SHARES OF Firelite Gas & Oil, at eighty cents per share. Apply Box 14, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Capital Wanted

ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER with rights to manufacture for Canada and British markets proven products of a successful American concern of over 55 years standing requires approximately $15,000 capital for additional equipment. Box 16, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Accounting Executive

YOUNG married man, age 35, who has had an exceptionally wide accounting experience in an executive capacity with a large industrial organization operating several plants, seeks new connection. Write Box 18, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Old Books Furniture, etc. for PRIVATE SALE

Final wind up of one of Canada's oldest families. Many books, etc., of historical interest to Toronto and Ontario. Furniture of the old walnut period.

Apply in first instance

Box 20, The Financial Post, Toronto

Business Wanted

FIRM WITH LONG AND SUCCESSFUL manufacturing and selling experience is in a position to add a new line capable of national and export development. Will invest in or buy outright; preferably in old established business of high repute where owners are thinking of retiring. Address in confidence. Box 222, The Financial Post.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Montreal Tramways Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($2.25) per share, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1934, has been declared upon the paid in Capital Stock of the Company, to Shareholders of record on Thursday, the 5th day of July, 1934, at 4 o'clock p.m. and payable on Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1934.

By order of the Board.

PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Thursday, June 28th, 1934.

Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 26

Notice is hereby given that the quarterly dividend of one and three-quarter per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of 7% per annum, has been declared on the outstanding 7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preferred Shares of Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. Limited, for the quarter ending July 31st, 1934, payable August 1st, 1934, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on July 20th, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

T. C. LUKE,
Secretary.

Midland, Ontario,
July 9th, 1934.

BUYWELL

FOOD MARKETS LIMITED
Preferred Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five and one-quarter per cent. (5¼%) has been declared on the Seven Per Cent. (7%) Preferred Stock of the Company for the three quarters ending June 16th, 1934, payable July 16th, 1934, to shareholders on record at the close of business on July 10th, 1934.

By order of the Board.
W. A. STANFORD, Secretary.
Montreal, July 7th, 1934.

The Eastern Car Company, Limited

BONDS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Eastern Trust Company under the provisions of the Mortgage dated the first day of July, Nineteen Hundred and Twelve (1912) to secure the bonds of The Eastern Car Company, Limited, will receive offers up to noon on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1934, from persons willing to sell the whole or any part of the bonds of the said The Eastern Car Company, Limited, purchasable by a Sinking Fund payment of Thirty-three Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-two Dollars ($33,472.00).

Parties offering must state the par value of bonds tendered and price delivered at Halifax.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all offers in whole or in part. Bonds accepted are to be delivered on or before August 7th, 1934, and interest on accepted bonds will cease on that date.

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY
TRUSTEE

184 Hollis Street,
Halifax, N.S.
9th July, 1934.

Loblaw Groceterias Co. Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the company, have been declared for the quarter ending August 31st, 1934, payable on September 1st, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 14th, 1934. Payment will be made in Canadian funds. The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

D. URQUHART,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 7th, 1934.

Wheat

From Our Grain Correspondent

Market Lacks Demand

WINNIPEG.—The wheat market is for the moment somewhat less bullish than is the news concerning world crops, the primary reason being that although there is every indication that Great Britain and the Continent will buy wheat from Canada during the coming crop year in quantities decidedly larger than during the past year, they have not yet begun to do so. On the contrary, world buying and shipping both continue on a comparatively low scale, and since Canadian wheat is held at prices so much higher than those of Australia and the Argentine, the latter countries are doing the bulk of the business, and takings of Canadian wheat are limited to minimum quantities required for mixing purposes.

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Follows Chicago

THE market at Winnipeg has fluctuated somewhat in sympathy with that of the United States, although there has been a tendency for investors to buy in Chicago rather than in Winnipeg, because of a feeling that the spread between the two markets is likely to widen out before long in favor of Chicago.

The full effects of the short crop in the United States have not yet begun to be fully reflected there, it is felt, and largely because marketings of winter wheat have been comparatively heavy on account of the earliness of the harvest. As the season advances, and the weight of new wheat on the market becomes less, there is a feeling that prices considerably higher in the United States will be justified. Winnipeg prices must await the expected increase in overseas demand.

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Demand From Europe

WERE it not for the political and economic situation in Germany, news concerning the prospective shortage of potato and root crops in that country would be considered highly important. The German population has during the past few years been substituting to an extraordinary extent upon potatoes, in place of high-priced cereals, and any shortage of the former crop would be expected to result in a much increased demand for breadstuffs. But the extent to which Germany will be in a position to finance imports of food is a matter of doubt.

Although the French crop is indicated as possibly 100,000,000 bushels short of the very heavy crop of last year, this may not mean very much in the way of imports, but rather a chance to use up the very heavy carry-over of old wheat now in that country. Italy admits a shortage of wheat production as compared with actual needs, but apparently intends to maintain present restrictions against imports at least until well on to the new crop year.

The most serious deficiency in production is occurring in the Danubian states, especially in Rumania, which country, instead of being an extensive exporter of wheat, corn and Barley, as is usual, may be driven to import food supplies, but there again the ability to pay for supplies may be lacking.

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Canadian Crop Prospects

THE Western Canadian crop has now entered a stage where instead of prospects becoming daily better, as was the case during practically the whole of June and the first few days of July, each day may see something subtracted from earlier possibilities. Hot weather has shown up the fact that moisture reserves in a good deal of territory are low, and the crop needs considerably more rain to achieve satisfactory results. Concurrently grasshoppers have begun to do more damage than during the cool and wet weather, and many of them from southern districts have taken wing for the north. Then, as the crop develops the extent of damage done earlier by heat, drought and grasshoppers becomes more apparent.

There may be a tendency during the next few weeks to exaggerate the extent of losses, and to place more emphasis on districts where the outlook is poor rather than on the very large extent of territory in which it is excellent. Damage at this season of the year is characteristic of western production and is always to be allowed for.

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U. S. A. Subsidy Policies

THE market is paying little attention either to the report that the United States intends to continue the policy of paying farmers to reduce their wheat acreage or to the suggested threat that the policy may be abandoned if other countries do not take steps to restrict wheat production. That policy, it is remembered, did not effect any considerable reduction in wheat acreage, in spite of the millions of dollars paid out to farmers. In fact, the general opinion is rather that government payments enabled farmers to put in more wheat acreage than might otherwise have been seeded.

The idea that the United States might have to call on Canada this year for supplies of hard wheat in order to lend quality to flour manufactured there seems more doubtful now in view of the very high protein content of wheat produced there this year. There is still a decided prospect for demand for Durum wheat, of which world supplies this year are likely to be scarce.

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Inadequate Export Figures

LACK of a combined weekly figure of our exports of grain and flour has long been felt in grain circles. A compilation by Broomhall of clearances of wheat and flour from North America is available, but this does not indicate the source of these shipments and is therefore no guide to the weekly reduction of surplus in Canada alone.

It would appear that there are a number of difficulties which have to be surmounted before such a compilation can be accurately made each week, the chief one being to obtain accurate and up-to-date data on flour shipments. It is explained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that flour is often shipped in small quantities which adds to the difficulty of keeping track of shipments through Canadian and United States ports.

A second difficulty is said to be that, were such a weekly compilation made, it is unlikely that it would jibe with Mr. Broomhall's figure and therefore merely result in compilations. Canadian wheat export figures are compiled from elevator returns as against Broomhall's use of export clearance reports.

There is one method, however, whereby a fairly satisfactory weekly figure could be obtained. That is by taking export clearances of United States and Canadian ports and estimating flour shipments, the latter to be revised at the end of the month when complete figures are available.

NOTICE

Quebec Apartments, Limited

Holders of Quebec Apartments, Limited, First Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Plan of Reorganization of said Company is now effective and are requested to communicate with Montreal Trust Company, P.O. Box 1590, Montreal, in order to obtain forms of Letter of Transmittal which must be signed and accompany the Bonds when surrendered to the Trustee in exchange for the securities to which they are entitled under said Plan.

QUEBEC APARTMENTS, LIMITED,
O. D. McCOOEY,
Secretary.

Quebec, July 9th, 1934.

Grain and Milling in Canada

ALBERTA LEADS UPWARD REVISION YIELD ESTIMATES

Prolonged Harvest Season Expected in Many Sections

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Weather so far in July has added to the prospect for the western crop, with continuation of good rains and fairly cool weather over most of the prairies. True, as the season advances those districts in which crops are bound to be very poor, and to a certain extent, altogether lacking, are becoming more clearly defined. The area adversely affected comprises a good deal of territory in southwestern Saskatchewan and southeastern Saskatchewan. There rain came too late to offset the combined ill effects of previous dry years with the dry May of this year.

It would appear that the harvest season this year is likely to be unusually prolonged. Some of the crop is early, its maturity having been hastened to an unexpected extent by the hot weather of May. But other parts of the crop, where germination was not so early, are backward, and appear likely to need a long period to bring them to full ripening. Much, of course, depends upon the weather of the next few weeks, for as long as the crop is well supplied with moisture the tendency is for growth to continue until a certain stage of development is reached when a few days of hot and dry weather will bring the grain on to maturity very rapidly.

Crop Estimates Higher

Alberta's prospects continue to be regarded as excellent, although some of the grain in the south country has not prospered as well as was earlier hoped. Northern Saskatchewan seems likely to do well, with the outturn in central and southern Saskatchewan likely to vary from fair to poor. Much of Manitoba is in excellent shape, with the outlook unsatisfactory in certain districts.

A short time ago a crop of 350,000,000 bushels of wheat in the West represented the maximum of expectations, and the tendency was to expect rather less than more. Now that figure is regarded as somewhat low. Even yet no estimate can be anything more than a guess, for weather yet to be experienced might add or subtract at least 50,000,000 bushels to the total out-turn. The only thing definite that can be said is that while present conditions forbid a maximum crop in western Canada, they make entirely likely a fairly good crop, even allowing for considerable damage from grasshoppers between now and harvest time.

Straw Short

On the whole, straw seems likely to be rather shorter than average, which by no means precludes good yields, and weeds are somewhat less prevalent than is sometimes the case. The weather has been somewhat less propitious for weeds than for the growth of crops, while the prolonged drought in southern Saskatchewan tended to reduce the number of weeds which thrive in moist weather, while encouraging the spread of other varieties of weeds which flourish most only when it is dry, and which accordingly have not done so well this year.

Heavy July Frosts Did Little Damage

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Fairly heavy frosts were recorded over much of western Canada during the first week of July, but the belief is general that while some damage was done, the total extent was comparatively small.

There are critical stages in the growth of wheat when even a slight degree of frost is dangerous. These occur both when wheat is in the blossom, and again when the kernels have formed and are in the milk stage. Earlier, frost is of comparatively little account, while in later stages the grade of wheat may be lowered with but comparatively little effect on the total yield.

In the year of the West's greatest per acre production, 1915, some of the heaviest crops grown were not free of frost for 30 consecutive days. In other years frosts so slight as to receive but little attention at the time have proved to be very destructive.

Export Restriction Fears Not Founded on Facts

London Agreement Allows 264,000,000 Bushels Plus Share of Any Further Requirements With U. S., Which Has No Wheat to Sell

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Some concern is now being expressed lest the restrictions of the London wheat agreement might prevent Canada from doing as large an export business in wheat during the coming crop year as would be possible if the agreement were not in effect, and suggestions are being made that Canada ought now to denounce the agreement completely, in view of the fact that it has already been effectively broken by Argentina. But examination of the actual text of the agreement seems to indicate that no such step is necessary to enable Canada to do a maximum export business without going outside the bounds of the treaty.

Article 2 of the agreement is the governing section, and special attention should be given to its second sentence. The complete text of Article 2 is as follows:

"They (that is the governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States of America) agree to limit their exports of wheat during the crop year August 1, 1934, to July 31, 1935, to maximum figures 15 per cent less in the case of each country than the average out-turn on the average acreage sown during the period 1931-1933, inclusive, after deducting normal domestic requirements. The difference between the effective world demand for wheat in the crop year 1934-35 and the quantity of new wheat from the 1934 crop available for export will be shared between Canada and the United States as a supplementary allocation with a view to the proportionate reduction of their respective carry-overs."

Little Restriction

The first half of the above clause would limit Canada, it has been officially calculated, to the export of 264,000,000 bushels of wheat, and it is quite possible that the coming year will see an effective demand for 300,000,000 bushels from Canada. But once Canada has sold the 264,000,000 bushels allowed under the first sentence of Article 2, it would appear that she will be free to sell as much more as the market will absorb under the provisions of the second section.

The United States, with which country the supplementary allocation is to be shared, will have no wheat at all to sell under that provision. It is doubtful if the United States will export any wheat at all during the coming crop year, and it is altogether certain that nothing like the 90,000,000 bushels, the quota to which that country would be nominally entitled under the agreement, without any supplementary allocation, can be exported.

Clarify Position

It would probably be useful to have some clear statement along these lines made by the government of Canada, showing that no interference with the export of wheat from Canada is contemplated by the Canadian government. The mere statement that Canada will abide by the terms of the agreement is possibly susceptible of misunderstanding, and misunderstanding which can do no good to our market. True, a foreign buyer who supposed that the export of Canadian wheat was to be suddenly shut off once the total had reached 264,000,000, might be induced to buy in advance, for fear of having to look elsewhere for his supplies, but he would be correspondingly annoyed with this country when he later found out his error.

Whatever good effects such an error might have on the market for Canadian wheat would be offset by the corresponding fear that might be held by exporters or investors that would prevent them from buying wheat for fear their means of disposing of it might suddenly be shut off.

SAYS FLOUR TRADE LOSING MARKETS

Government Action in Supporting Artificial Wheat Price Given as Cause

Calling on the Government to liquidate its wheat holdings as soon as possible, A. H. Bailey, Canadian manager of the Northwestern Miller, in the current issue of that publication, charges the Government with having maintained the price of wheat to the detriment of the Canadian miller. Temporary ownership to bridge over an emergency was understandable, it states, but when this gave place to a prolonged policy of holding wheat off the market for the purpose of influencing prices the Government invited a charge of speculation.

Although the Government may be able to liquidate its holdings at a profit, the article points to the losses which have been sustained by millers. It concludes as follows:

"However pardonable the original entry of the Government into the market for wheat may have been, its policy since and especially during the current crop year has been an extremely costly business for Canada. Even though it may be able in the end to close its own wheat trading account with a profit, the indirect losses to the milling, grain and allied industries—and the western farmers—from prolonged interference with open trading, will amount to a staggering total.

"Competing flour millers in other countries, such as Great Britain, Germany, France, Argentina and Australia, have been literally gobbling up export business that formerly belonged to Canada. No wonder Canada has lost half or more of its export trade. The wonder is that any at all remains. The sooner Ottawa is out of the wheat market the better it will be for Canada."

Hopper Ranks Thinned By Deadly Fungus Growth

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—Reports of a fungus growth on grasshoppers, which with damp, warm weather will spread rapidly and cause havoc among them, is reported by a Dominion entomologist. The disease is classed tentatively as Empusa Gryllae and is a common disease to the grasshopper. Just how widespread it is is difficult to determine but hoppers are being found dead in various sections in large quantities.

In the last outbreak of grasshoppers in 1923 the disease made its appearance about July 12 but this year it was reported as early as July 4.

Searle Grain Lists Chief Market Factors

Outstanding bullish factors in the wheat market situation at the end of June, according to the Searle Grain Co., were: large estimated reduction in European crops; unfavorable Australian reports; collapse of the International wheat agreement; and reduction in the Indian wheat estimate.

Bearish factors were led by beneficial showers in western Canada; arrival of the Indian monsoon and news that rain had brought relief from the European drought.

Mass Buying Commission Will Remain in Ottawa

The Maritime trip of the Royal Commission on mass buying has been cancelled and the commission will conduct the remainder of its enquiry from Ottawa, according to an announcement made by Hon. H. H. Stevens, chairman.

Former members of the parliamentary committee have been sworn as commissioners and the enquiry will continue during the parliamentary recess.

Midland Grain Stops Issuance Public Data

Midland and Pacific Grain Corp., Calgary, announces that it does not anticipate giving out any further information in regard to its affairs.

The last annual statement issued publicly was for the year ended July 31, 1933, in which period net profit was $58,008, from which preferred and part of common dividends were paid. At the time of the report, there was $341,700 of seven per cent preferred stock outstanding, and $404,000 of first mortgage bonds of a subsidiary, Midland Pacific Terminals, Vancouver. No balance sheet has been made available for the latter company.

T. E. Bissell Business Had Big June Gain

Business of T. E. Bissell Co., farm implement manufacturers, showed a 50 per cent increase in June over the same month last year, T. C. Wardley, managing director told shareholders at the recent annual meeting. The company, he said is running "close to the line" but a few more orders would mean profits.

Western Canadian business has been chiefly repair work. Mr. Wardley feels that improvement in the crop situation may mean substantial western business this year.

Loew's Shareholders May Change Fiscal Year

A general meeting of shareholders of Marcus Loew's Theatres has been called for July 18 at Toronto to consider changing the fiscal year to end about the last theatre week in August instead of early in January as at present.

Financial statements for the eight months ended Aug. 31 will be presented at the meeting. The proposed change in the fiscal year is being suggested at the instigation of a number of shareholders, it is understood.

N. B. Fishing Industry

A total of 14,629 persons were employed in the fisheries industry of New Brunswick last year, of whom 12,289 were engaged in primary operations. The capital investment amounted to $5,186,629.

'HOPPER DAMAGE GREATLY REDUCED BY COPIOUS RAIN

Outbreak Still Feared Though Worst is Past

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Damage from grasshoppers to this year's crop in western Canada continues to be incalculable. At the beginning of the season some millions of acres, including a large part of southern and central Saskatchewan, and large areas in both Manitoba and Alberta were known to be heavily infested with grasshopper eggs, in places to the extent of many hundreds to the square foot. Under conditions ideal for hatching and growth there was potential destructive power sufficient for the total destruction of all that might be grown this year over a large part of the country.

It looked at first as if such conditions might prevail, for the dry, hot weather of May resulted in the hatching of a large percentage of eggs, and the newly hatched hoppers set eagerly to work. They accomplished some considerable destruction, and their ravages resulted in the total loss of some fields. But they were held partially in check by extensive poisoning campaigns, and since the first of June cool and wet weather has largely inhibited both their growth and feeding, for the grasshopper is largely inactive except when the sun is bright and the temperature is 70 degrees or more.

Birds Help

In the meantime birds, including large flocks of gulls from the northern lakes, and gophers have fed on them, many have been drowned in pools of water, while parasites and disease have overtaken others. Many of the eggs which failed to hatch early have decayed, or the infant grasshoppers destroyed in the moment of emerging. How much all this amounts to no one can yet tell, but in the meantime the very weather that has checked the grasshoppers has caused the crop to grow to a state more difficult for the young hoppers to attack, while growth of grass and weeds has provided succulent food which may be more attractive to them when they do resume their activities.

It is altogether probable that they will yet do a good deal of damage, resulting in the loss of millions of bushels of grain that otherwise might have been harvested, but also practically certain that their ravages will fall far short, not only of what seemed likely at the beginning of the season, but of what they might have been had hot and dry weather been experienced even as early as the first of July.

Open Larger Offices For Canadian Trading

E. A. Pierce & Co., members of the New York and Toronto Stock Exchanges and other markets, have opened new offices at 199 Bay St., Toronto.

Extension of the facilities of this firm, which has maintained large offices in Toronto for a number of years, is considered significant of the keen interest of Wall St. in Canadian stock trading.

Chromium Concern Offers 600,000 Shares at 55c

In keeping with the programme outlined in a recent issue of The Financial Post, Chromium Mining & Smelting Co. is currently making a public offering of 600,000 shares at 55 cents.

With an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 n.p.v. shares, the company will have, after the present issue, 1,500,000 shares left in the treasury. The issue has been underwritten by Angus & MacDonald, and A. G. Cameron & Co., Toronto brokers.

With A. R. Globe as president, the company has leased an electrical furnace at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and it is claimed, has sufficient ore at the smelter and railhead to carry on with until fall, when, it is planned, regular shipments will be made from the property in the Obonga Lake area, 25 miles south of Collins, Ont.

H. O. Symmes will be in charge of metallurgical research and M. J. Udy, inventor of several of the more important chromium plating processes now in use, will be a consultant. The directorate includes R. S. Hart, vice-president and general manager of National Steel Car, as vice-president; Scott Misener, president of Colonial Steamships, and F. J. Maw, vice-president of the Greening Wire Co.

Obituary

Albert W. Austin, director of The Dominion Bank, president of the Consumers' Gas Co. and Canadian Northwest Land Co., died recently at Toronto. Mr. Austin was formerly chairman of the board of The Dominion Bank, whose service he entered in 1874. He entered the wholesale grocery business and went to Winnipeg in 1880 and later introduced electric trams in Winnipeg suburbs.

D. Paul Munro, Guelph barrister, member of the Ontario legislature and director of Biltmore Hats Ltd., died July 1 in a motor accident.

Key Facts About Wheat

	Week bu.	Prev. Week bu.	Same Week Year Ago bu.
Canadian Wheat in Store:			
Fort William, July 6	56,547,251	55,915,904	60,823,683
Country elevators, June 29	76,195,217	79,898,578	80,193,165
Total, all points, June 29	191,710,072	193,412,573	199,112,746
World Shipments, incl. flour: July 2			
North American, July 2	3,369,000	4,541,000	3,936,000
Argentine, July 9	3,112,000	3,738,000	3,922,000
Black Sea*, July 9	24,000	64,000	....
Australian, July 9	1,667,000	2,966,000	1,478,000
Total, world, July 2	10,705,000	10,482,000	8,192,000
Visible Stocks:			
Argentine, July 9	20,207,000	20,574,000	14,328,000
Australian, July 9	63,496,000	66,752,000	39,248,000
Canadian Marketings and Exports:†			
Canadian exports, June 29	3,414,354	2,585,609	2,959,673
Cum. to June 29 (48 weeks)	143,396,143	139,981,789	212,552,612
Prairie marketings, June 22	2,651,264	2,932,593	4,565,657
Cum. to June 22 (47 weeks)	214,336,783	211,685,529	356,742,219
Country deliveries, July 6‡	2,160,000	3,377,000	3,433,000
Country loadings, July 6‡	5,032,000	6,690,125	4,780,000

* Includes South Russia. † Excluding flour. ‡ Sanford Evans weekly report.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to July 10, 1934

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1933 High	Low		Open July 4	High for week	Low for week	Close July 10
		Wheat				
.85¼	.62¼	July	.75⅞	.77¼	.75⅞	.76⅞
.87¼	.68⅞	Oct.	.77⅞	.78⅞	.77¼	.78
.83	.78¼	Dec.	.79	.79⅞	.78¼	.79¼
		Oats				
.40¼	.30⅞	July	.37	.38⅞	.36⅞	.37⅜
.41¼	.32¼	Oct.	.36⅞	.37¼	.35⅜	.36⅝
.38¼	.35⅞	Dec.	....	.37¼	.35⅞	.36⅜
		Barley				
.46¼	.35	July	.43	.44⅞	.42⅞	.43
.48¼	.37¼	Oct.	.43⅜	.45¼	.43¼	.43⅜
.47¼	.43⅜	Dec.	.44⅞	.45⅜	.43⅜	.44¼
		Flax				
1.74	1.39⅞	July	....	1.56	1.53¼	1.55¼
1.75	1.40	Oct.	1.58	1.59⅞	1.56¼	1.58¼
1.65	1.55⅞	Dec.	....	1.59	1.55⅞	1.58¼
		Rye				
.58	.41⅜	July	.53⅜	.55⅜	.53⅜	.54¼
.59⅞	.43¼	Oct.	.56¼	.57⅞	.55⅜	.56
.59¼	.56¼	Dec.	.57⅞	.58⅞	.56¼	.57

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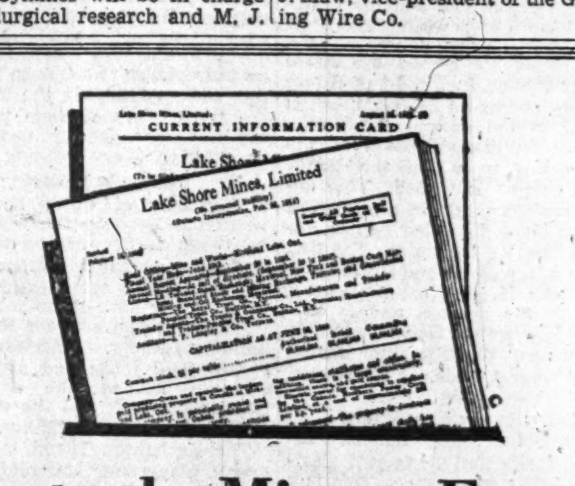

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Your Investments

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Can: Western Lumber

What sort of trade experience is the Canadian Western Lumber Company having in 1934. I hold 50 shares.

The Canadian Western Lumber Co. has outstanding authorized and issued capital of $6,200,000 in shares of $2 each. There are also outstanding £436,364 of 5 per cent first mortgage debenture stock payable at par in 1945 or earlier by means of a sinking fund. There is outstanding as well £1,139,313 5 per cent cumulative income debenture stock payable in 1945 by means of the sinking fund. Interest has been maintained and holders of the stock are encouraged by recent increase in business.

In April, the price realized for the company's product was $189,111, an increase of $81,096 over April of the preceding year. For the four months the total price realized was $592,197, a gain of $188,045 over the first four months of 1933.

Associated Breweries

It is rumored in Winnipeg that Associated Breweries of Canada intend to retire all of outstanding preferred shares at $110 this year. Is this correct?

Do you know what per cent of ownership this company owns in the American plants at Great Falls, Montana, Missoula, Spokane and Seattle? I am informed that the enhanced value of their interests in Seattle plant would, if sold, more than pay for all their expenditures "or investments" in above-named plants; have you any information re this?

We cannot predict how soon Associated Breweries of Canada will retire all its preferred stock. The amount outstanding is $1,087,700 and it has been selling at from $85 to $93. To retire the whole amount outstanding would necessitate payment of $110 a share or $1,196,470. The company is obligated to retire $50,000 par value yearly out of sinking fund but in the five years ended December 31, 1933, it retired this stock at the average rate of $82,460. The issue at the end of 1928 stood at $1,500,000.

The consolidated financial statement of the company for 1933 showed $367 a share in equity behind the preferred stock. The working capital is adequate for the purposes of the business but not for the entire retirement of the preferred stock unless the company finances further through the common stock or in some other way. The company's history in recent years apparently indicates that the directors have their attention directed rather to opportunities arising for expansion than toward financing measures such as you suggest. It is likely that they would not retire the preferred in 1934 in entirety if it would leave them less money for the various enterprises undertaken in recent years.

Associated Breweries of Canada has been extending through five Canadian subsidiaries in addition to outlays made in the United States. Its subsidiary, Lethbridge Breweries, incorporated in 1924 and in 1927 acquired the Edmonton Brewing and Malting Co., now known as Edmonton Breweries, Ltd., in 1928 acquired control of the Prince Albert Breweries and the Regina Brewing Co. and in 1928 exchanged the shares of all companies for shares in Associated Breweries of Canada which was organized for the purpose under Dominion laws. The company's plant is at Lethbridge, Alberta, and at time of acquisition by the parent company was capitalized at $200,000 preferred $100 par value none issued and $2,300,000 common of $100 par value of which $1,206,700 was outstanding.

Another subsidiary, Canadian Brewery Engineers, holds jointly, with an associate in Alberta, a controlling interest in Great Falls Breweries, Inc., owning two brewery plants in Great Falls, Montana, purchased in 1932 and formerly operated by the American Brewing and Malting Co., and the Montana Brewing Co. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary and has a share of more than $150,000 in the Montana properties and a small interest in a brewery at Missoula, Montana.

During 1933 the company entered into commitments providing for a total outlay in American breweries of about $400,000 U. S. funds. This amount is distributed over six plants and includes a large interest in a large brewery in Seattle, Washington, owned by the Century Brewing Association.

As to the value of the various properties purchased, it may be stated that the total value of warehouse properties, office furniture and automobiles is shown in the consolidated statement for 1933 at $1,911,675 after a reserve for depreciation of $762,438. Previous statements were not consolidated and so are not comparable.

Working capital is good and the dividend on preferred shares has been earned by a large margin ever since it was issued in 1928 but common dividends have been paid at no set rate. Only 35c. a share was earned in 1933 and 25c. a share was paid.

In the current year the company expects some revenue from the brewery erected in Vancouver by the chairman, Fritz Sick. The company has a considerable interest in this.

Simpsons Preferred

Can you tell if and when dividends are likely to be resumed on Simpsons 6½ per cent preferred shares?

We are unable to say when dividends will be resumed on Simpsons 6½ preferred. That is a matter for decision by the board when it feels the situation sufficiently safe to pay out an additional amount.

It is quite true that in 1933 the company did much better than it had done in 1932 and though the preferred dividend was not earned, it has been doing far better thus far in 1934 than it did during the same period in 1933. It would not surprise us if it turned out that the company has earned the preferred dividend in the first half of 1934 but you will see the difficulty of prophecy in such a matter when a board generally has directors of different ideas as to the proper time for paying dividends.

National Grocers Co.

I have been advised to buy National Groceries common at $5, and have already sold enough stock to buy 450 shares. Is this a good purchase?

National Grocers Co. operates 31 wholesale jobbing branches and warehouses, 20 of which are owned outright and a fleet of delivery vehicles to distribute groceries in Ontario. On June 30, 1933, it had dividends in arrears on the seven per cent preference stock outstanding to the extent of $2,953,200, 49½ per cent. Since that time it has paid more than one year's dividends on arrears, which is a gratifying evidence of progress.

The company has also outstanding $1,250,000 of six per cent 15-year first mortgage bonds. Its working capital is strong and earnings in the current year are reported reliably to be ahead of the preceding year. Nevertheless it is going to take at least some years before preference arrears are entirely cleared away to give common stock a chance. No dividend has been paid on the common as yet.

Service Stations

I have a client who is considering a purchase of Service Station Equipment Co. preferred stock. What are the prospects for this?

Service Station Equipment financial statement for 1933 showed the annual loss to have been reduced considerably since 1932. In future it will be known as International Metal Industries Ltd.

The company still retains a strong liquid position and is in excellent shape to do business when recovery occurs.

At a reorganization last year it squeezed most of the water out of its financial structure and it has good management. It must be remembered, however, that in its principal line of service station equipment, it cannot be expected that recovery should be anything but slow. Up to 1930 there was such a keen competition among oil companies to get new service stations established that pumping and other equipment were manufactured and established far beyond the economic needs of consumers.

The number of consumers can be expected slowly to increase and the factors of obsolescence and depreciation gradually to reduce the number of pumps outstanding. Nevertheless, the whole industry clearly sees that it is only in a reduction of outlets that the average station can be expected to make a profit. As the situation clears up and a profit can be made in distributing once again, demand for products of Service Station Equipment and the other main companies in their line can be expected to increase but not till then.

This company is in a fortunate position that it has other diversified lines in which it has achieved success. These have been developed and in the end will be an advantage to the company. In the meantime preferred dividends have not been paid since August, 1932.

Consolidated Bakeries

Will you kindly advise what the prospects are of an increase in the present value of the stocks? Do you consider it a good buy and how heavy is the company capitalized?

Consolidated Bakeries paid a dividend last spring, but it was expressly stated that its continuance depended on the experience of business. In East as well as West, there has been for several years keen competition as well as price cutting among bakeries and the situation was aggravated for a time by chain stores putting in bread as a teaser to trade and selling at a loss. In Ontario and parts of Quebec, chain stores have abandoned this practice in answer to pressure from bakeries but recovery is a slow matter until business activity is so great and there is so much employment that this company can go to work at maximum once again. The public scarcely realizes how much bread and milk companies lose by the discount at which they sell relief milk as compared with the retail price they would receive if all workers were employed.

Diversified Securities

Will you be kind enough to give me a report on Diversified Standard Securities? I am interested in knowing the current position of the company in respect to preference back of and earnings on the preference stock.

Reorganization of the old Diversified Standard Securities group of investment trusts went a long way toward putting the combined companies, known now as Consolidated Diversified Standard Securities, on a sounder basis. As individual trusts, the collapse of the stock market had seriously affected the value of their investments and earning power. By combining the assets of the three companies, it was possible to take their losses and to revalue the securities at the market. Since that time Consolidated Diversified Standard Securities has made headway. The financial statement for the period July 15, 1932, to December 31, 1932, showed assets on the latter date valued at $780,284, with an equity of $18.51 a share on the preferred stock. At the end of 1933 assets of the company had a value of $920,462, with an equity of $23.85 on each preferred share.

In respect to earnings, the company earned $1.41 a share on the preference stock, taking into consideration net profit on sale of investments. On the basis of dividends, interest and exchange, less expenses and taxes, the company earned 35 cents a share on the preference stock.

For 1933 earnings on the first basis amounted to $3.28 a share and on the second basis, 59 cents a share. In connection with the 1933 statement it is noted that investments are carried on the books at $901,100, as compared with a quoted market value of $1,198,632.

United Corporations

Is United Corporations likely to pay the full 5 per cent interest on its income bonds? What are the earnings and equities for the Class A and B stock?

United Corporations 5 per cent income bonds were created by reorganization late in 1932. Interest was paid at 1 per cent at the time of issue of the bonds, 1½ per cent on Aug. 15, 1933, 2½ per cent on Feb. 15, 1934, and 2½ per cent is expected to be paid Aug. 15, 1934. Thus the bonds are on a full 5 per cent basis.

In 1933, United Corporations had a total income of $180,427. Net income was $138,324. The bond interest payment of 1½ per cent on Aug. 15 amounted to $65,814, leaving $72,510 to be carried forward. This payment, therefore, was earned 2.10 times.

Investments were worth $6,097,402 at the end of 1933, compared with an issued amount of $4,498,900 as income bonds. Thus, the bonds were fully secured by the market value of securities.

The interest payment on Feb. 15, 1934, was 2½ per cent and completed payment of all interest obligations at 5 per cent. You should remember that it may be some time before the income on certain of the investments will increase, but dividend policies of Canadian companies have become decidedly more liberal in the last six months. In order to pay 5 per cent interest on the bonds, the company will have to earn about $225,000 for the year, and is expected to accomplish this in 1934.

Income from investments in 1931 amounted to over $1,000,000, figured on a conservative basis. There was $274,337 in net revenue available on the preferred stock at the time. While it may be some time before such substantial earnings are again shown on the Class A stock, the calculated equity per share is $25.23. At the end of 1933, there was no equity at all for the Class B stock.

Paid Through Depression

Would you kindly advise me about ten good industrial stocks on the market that have paid dividends in the past three years and are paying dividends now? I have twenty thousand dollars to invest and am anxious to get your good advice.

You should establish a good foundation in good government bonds and high class corporation bonds before taking the somewhat larger business chances in the industrial field.

The Financial Post does not and will not suggest a list of investments because it could not follow its suggestions through the years to advise on the changes that time always makes necessary. It is always glad to tell impartially the facts about any listed Canadian security asked about.

International Pete

I have some stock in International Petroleum and wonder if I should sell as it shows me a good profit. I have only a small salary, am married and it is a struggle to live. I am 25 years old.

International Petroleum Co. does not publish a financial statement. Purchasers of the common stock buy it because they are impressed with its long dividend record and by the exceptionally favorable arrangements with the governments of Peru and Colombia for the development of the large tracts of territory allocated to it.

During the depression its dividend payments have been exceptionally favorable to shareholders. It has not only paid the dividend of $1 a share, but it has paid something to make up for any exchange losses and recently it paid a bonus as well. It is controlled by Imperial Oil and supplies two thirds of the dividends paid by that company. It sells on world markets and world prices are received.

The company has been selling just as much crude petroleum during these years of depression as before, but as you know, the price has dropped very considerably. Mid-Continent oil prices, which normally control world prices, dropped to as low as 25c. and even 10c. a barrel in 1933. International Petroleum naturally had to sell low during that period and it is doubtful if it made its dividends. However, in the latter half of 1933 and in this year to date under proration and code arrangements in the United States, the price went up to $1 and more a barrel of crude petroleum. This probably enabled International Petroleum to get a much larger amount for its crude petroleum. It has been selling a great deal more in markets of the world outside of the United States to make up for being barred from that market. In the current year, it is generally regarded as having earned its dividends with something over.

You will see that in making your decision whether to sell or hold, you have to come to a decision as to whether or not the present difficulties of the oil industry the world over will be successfully surmounted. Those difficulties arise mainly from the fact that there is overproduction of crude oil and that the keenest sort of competition for world markets exists. The trend in consumption is still upward and likely to continue so for many years.

This company, backed by Imperial Oil and by Standard Oil, of New Jersey, has an excellent opportunity to survive the hardest sort of times.

None in Canada can predict political events very far ahead in South American countries, but Colombia appears to have had a stable and enlightened government, and International Petroleum has survived four changes of administration and as many revolutions in Peru in recent years.

Beverley Holding

Can you give me any information on Beverley Holding Corp?

Beverley Holding Corp. has not made a financial statement available. The company was incorporated in Ontario in May, 1934, and the stock, we understand, is being sold by Schilt & Co., Toronto. The provisional directors are: Harry Golby, president and manager; Alan Edward Rumple, traffic manager; Fred John Bell, adjuster; Stanley G. Tobin, vice-president; Jos. Wolfe, L. Lieberman, barristers. There are 10,000 preference shares, valued at $10 each, and 900,000 common shares of no par value, but not to exceed $900,000 in the aggregate. The company is licensed to carry on a general bond business, to sell stocks, to acquire and operate mines, natural deposits and many other things. As far as we have been able to find out, the chief property owned is a 145 acre farm in Beverley Township, Wentworth County, Ontario.

The fixed liabilities are $26,104 with a contingent liability of $3,050. The farm, we understand, contains peat and marl deposits. The company proposes to market the deposits as a plant food fertilizer for florists and gardeners. There are considerable imports of such materials. It is also know, however, that there are a great many deposits of peat in this country, but whether there are similar deposits of peat and marl together to make up an effective garden fertilizer of commercial value is less certain.

C. W. Natural Gas

I hold $500 par value of 6 per cent cumulative participating preference stock of Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat & Power Co. What is the financial situation of that company?

Your stock is part of a total issue of $3,500,000. The company has paid preferred dividends ever since the stock was issued in 1924 and in every year for the last six years it has earned its dividends two or three times over.

Even during the depression the number of meters outstanding has been higher than in any preceding period, likewise the volume of gas sold has been higher. Revenue has therefore been at its peak.

The company has had an excess of current liabilities over current assets ever since 1927. It has four developed sources of supply, namely Turner Valley, Foremost, Bow Island and Barnwell, and is regarded as having large gas reserves for the future. Improving business and prosperity in Western Canada would be beneficial to it.

Mining Enquiries

Mining questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write general investment and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from mining enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

Northern Metals

Is there any sign of activity at the property of Northern Metals? What is the company's financial position and are the shares likely to be worth anything?

Northern Metals, formerly Walsh Katrine, is presently inactive and its funds are exhausted. An effort has been made sporadically to obtain funds to carry on further work, but little success has been met with in this direction. Several years ago, Horace Strong, well known Haileybury engineer, made a report on the property, stating that further work was warranted. Since that time some more work has been done, but there has been no recent engineer's report and it is impossible to say at the present time whether or not further work is justified. To give a conclusive trial to the property means raising more funds and efforts in this direction have been unsuccessful to date. Some well known mining men are behind the enterprise, but at the present time there is little evidence of renewed activity.

Siscoe Gold Mines

I have carried Siscoe since 1929. It has paid good dividends on the price that I paid for it, and shows a fair appreciation in price.

Due to the uncertainty that has been hanging over Siscoe in regard to litigation, what would you think of a switch from Siscoe to San Antonio or Sylvanite?

Siscoe Gold Mines has given a good account of itself since production started in 1929, and its future possibilities have to be judged largely by what has transpired in the past rather than from available information regarding ore conditions. The company has steadily increased its capacity from an initial 50-ton plant to a current capacity of over 300 tons daily and with electric power made available it is understood that further plant increases will be given consideration. The erratic but high grade ore found at Siscoe almost precludes estimation, but an aggressive and sound policy by officials has always responded with sufficient ore to meet the gradually increased mill requirements. On the basis of present earnings and yield on investment Siscoe has advantages over San Antonio and Sylvanite. What the ultimate capacity and earnings of San Antonio and Sylvanite might be or of Siscoe, is a conjecture at this time.

Makwa Champagne Gold Mines

I would thank you for particulars of Makwa Champagne Gold Mines Ltd.

Makwa Champagne Gold Mines was incorporated last October with a capitalization of $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares to acquire the Devanney-Claus property in the Gogama area of Ontario. It is understood that the company's property is the original find in the district. There are no producing mines in the vicinity. We believe that an intelligent effort is being made to determine the possibilities of the company's claims, but at the present time they cannot be regarded as more than raw prospects as aside from surface work and the sinking of a 50-ft. shaft, little is known of the property's possibilities. The shaft at the present time is down some 50 ft., and said to be in ore all the way and has a proposed objective of 500 ft. Some good widths are reported and high values, but these without a comprehensive assay plan showing lengths, widths and channel sample results taken in a systematic manner mean little or nothing.

We are not acquainted with the personnel of the company, but its president, J. V. Gordon, is a brother of Hon. Wesley Gordon, Federal Minister of Mines.

Halcrow-Swayze Mines

Do you consider Halcrow-Swayze Mines one of the better gold-mining prospects under development at the present time in Ontario?

Halcrow-Swayze Mines is an interesting prospect in the Swayze area, under development by experienced mining men of integrity. On the whole the Swayze area has not lived up to early expectations. Halcrow-Swayze may be regarded as about the second most advanced property in the area, the first being the original find—the Kenty Gold Mines. Halcrow-Swayze has purchased a small mill to bulk sample the ore encountered in development and provide further funds. At the present time it does not have the earmarks of a big mine, but it has intelligent direction and shareholders are assured an earnest effort is being made to bring out the potentialities of the property.

Crow's Nest Coal

I have $3,500 to invest and am thinking of Crow's Nest Pass Coal & Coke Co. common stock.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. has outstanding $6,212,667 of paid-up common shares of $100 par value. The company at one time was a large earner and paid 10 per cent on the common stocks from 1903 to 1907. In 1908 it paid a stock dividend of two-thirds of one share for each share held and 3 per cent. It paid no dividend in 1909, 2 per cent in 1910, 1 per cent in 1911, nothing until 1916 when 6 per cent was paid and nothing until 1918 when 4½ per cent was paid. From that time on it paid a 6 per cent dividend to the end of 1929 except in 1924 when 4½ per cent was paid. In 1930 the dividend was 4½ per cent, in 1931 3 per cent and in 1932 and 1933 each a 4 per cent dividend, which was described as distribution of capital, was paid. The dividend has not been entirely earned in any year since 1928.

Rackets

Racket: "A trick, dodge, scheme, game, line or business or action."—Shorter Oxford English Dictionary.

Add Queer Trades

BEING pushed under the wheels of speeding motor cars would seem to be a fairly sure way of achieving non-existence, but to one Toronto man it is apparently the reverse—a means of ensuring existence.

The activities of this man, and his accomplice, have been noticed by at least two Toronto motorists, who have reported their experiences to the press, seeing in them a racket, apparently new in Canada but well known in the United States.

Describing the incident, one Toronto motorist writes that he was driving west on Bloor St., between Church and Yonge Sts. during the rush hour. Suddenly two men loomed up just ahead of him, on the sidewalk. To the driver's utter surprise, one of the men deliberately tried to push his companion in front of the car, which was travelling about 20 miles an hour. The motorist's brakes were good, his reactions quick. His car stopped abruptly. Behind him he could hear the squeal of brakes as his sudden stop disorganized succeeding autos. As traffic was heavy, and cars whirling past on both sides, the driver was unable to pull over to the curb to investigate.

At the next stop-light, he compared notes with another autoist, who had also seen the actions of the two men. Both agreed that the couple were not drunk, and that the near-fatal shove had not been the result of a perverted sense of humor.

What the motorist believes, and what is indicated by the facts, is that the two men, both fully grown, were seeking to collect damages. With the natural prejudice which faces autoists in damage suits brought by pedestrians, it is extremely probable that the "victim" would have collected damages if he had been struck by the car. It would be hard to convince a magistrate that anyone had allowed himself to be pushed in front of a moving car. And yet, what else can be the answer?

• • •

More Warnings

HIGH pressure selling of mining stock has reached such proportions in the Province of Quebec, that it has become the concern of Premier L. A. Taschereau himself. Recently the premier issued a warning to the investing public, echoing what has long been the war cry of The Financial Post, "Investigate before you invest."

A number of men, warned Premier Taschereau, were going through the province peddling fake stock to the more naive members of the suburban population. There has been too much money lost in speculation during the past few years, declares Premier Taschereau, and yet the public seem unable to learn from the lessons of the past.

Unfortunately, this last statement of Premier Taschereau is more than a figure of speech. Every year the network of blue sky laws becomes more closely knit. Every year, the better class financial press repeats warnings with almost monotonous regularity. Yet every year, financial parasites, inspired by a certain type of "smartness," continue to wax fat on the savings of honest but unthinking citizens.

Blue sky laws, while extremely necessary, are not enough to cope with this really serious situation. There is the ever present danger that they will become so rigid and numerous as to quench the genuinely meritorious ventures which are one of Canada's natural endowments. Laws must be supplemented by a regular and unceasing campaign of education, not only by the press, but by reputable brokers, financiers, mining men, and by such warnings as that issued by the Premier of Quebec.

Building Products Open Winnipeg Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Building Products Ltd. have purchased a plant in Winnipeg for the manufacture of its various products, for the purpose of serving the Western Canadian trade.

At the start, the new factory will necessitate the employment of from 30 to 40 men. This will be the only one of its kind in the Prairie Provinces, as up to the present there has been no roofing factory between Hamilton and Vancouver.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

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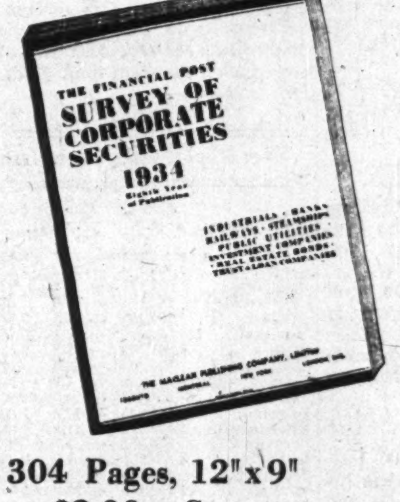

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4. Price range of stock for past four years.
5. Dividend rate and when payable.
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Bank Chat on Current Topics

Caution in Banking

CHRISTIAN Science Monitor, Boston, discusses the question of whether or not the banks are too cautious. It recalls that 60 years ago Walter Bagehot wrote: "Adventure is the life of trade, but caution—I had almost said timidity—is the life of banking." If this dictum has become the basic rule of English banking, it has also had wide vogue in Canada.

It is somewhat of an anomaly that at the present moment when the banks are being accused of excessive timidity, both in the United States and in this country, widespread attention is focussed on the case of Harriman, a New York banker who has been sentenced to serve four and a half years on sixteen counts involving, it is true, fraud on depositors, but having their beginnings in a policy of lack of caution in lending.

In any event the conclusion of the Christian Science Monitor is that the banks are today failing to finance sound borrowers. It considers it not illogical to suggest the banks should be more adventurous until recovery is accomplished, but thereafter they should never revert to the promotional activities of the past.

But our banks in Canada are dealing with the deposits of hundreds of thousands of thrifty people and these deposits should not be put in jeopardy by incautious or excessively adventurous banking. In realizing what would happen to them if they did gamble and lose, Canadian bankers are likely to continue to insist that they be shown how they are going to get their money back before they make new loans.

* * *

Peoria's Good Banks

PEORIA, Illinois, has three large banks that closed in 1933 only for the four days ordered by Mr. Roosevelt. In last year's American panic, this is considered a record for a city of 105,000.

H. C. Hatch, chairman of the board of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, whose enormous new distillery was opened last week in the Illinois city, told The Financial Post how the local citizens explain the stability of their banks. Said Mr. Hatch: "They tell a story here about 'old Bill Stone' head of the first National Bank. He lost a tee on the golf course, and held up the players behind him for half an hour before he found it."

This, of course, is merely considered characteristic of the thrift of the Peoria bank president, William E. Stone. The story of the golf tee may explain why Peoria depositors got 100 cents on the dollar.

* * *

Galloping Money

FROM Newfoundland comes confirmation of something we have long suspected, but have never been able to prove, namely the reason why banks make heavy outlays on cut stone and other massive material for their bank and head office buildings.

An outport fisherman a few years ago is reported to have brought his hoard of 1,500 gold sovereigns for safe-keeping to the local branch of a Canadian bank which served his community. The transaction was duly completed but far from being content, the fisherman seemed greatly concerned as to the safety of his accumulated wealth.

As time went on, his visits to the bank became increasingly frequent and finally he came in one morning to ask for his money back.

* * *

ASKED by the manager for a reason, he said he had never felt safe in keeping his savings in a wooden building and that he had finally decided to transfer his account to another bank which had recently put up a new stone and brick structure.

But that is not all.

Not only did our fisherman want to close his account but he wanted to close it out by getting back "his" money, not the bank's.

"I want my galloping horses," he argued, and no amount of persuasion could convince him that a transfer slip or even crisp new bank notes were equally as valuable.

After considerable difficulty the bank secured sufficient British sovereigns with the famous equestrian insignia and the wary fisherman carted them away.

News of Bank Men

Jackson Dodds, joint general manager of the Bank of Montreal, returned to Montreal from a visit to London last week. As president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, Mr. Dodds was entertained by The Canadian Club at dinner at the Savoy Hotel. In his address at the dinner, Mr. Dodds explained that the sport of bank-baiting in Canada is being carried on enthusiastically by amateurs and professionals; and with particular vigor because Canada is a young and healthy country. But the contest is not unequal, he stated, because there are 47,000 bank shareholders, 400,000 borrowers and 4,500,000 depositors in Canada.

T. H. Pringle, formerly manager of The Royal Bank of Canada at Prescott, Ont., retired recently after 45 years of service banking, 24 of them in Prescott. The Prescott Chamber of Commerce banqueted Mr. Pringle. Leading business and professional men of the town attended. Mr. Pringle will reside in Toronto in future.

Richard Dole, manager of The Bank of Nova Scotia at Fairville, N.B., for the last 18 years, retired on pension on June 30. Mr. Dole started his banking career with the Bank of New Brunswick in 1890.

Stanley H. Crockett, who succeeds Mr. Dole as manager at Fairville, has just completed his 28th year with the bank of Nova Scotia. Formerly an inspector, Mr. Crockett's work with the bank has taken him all over Canada, and to Newfoundland and the West Indies. He is treasurer of the Kiwanis Club of Saint John, where he has been assistant manager at the Prince William St. branch.

J. B. Tarlton, formerly accountant for The Bank of Nova Scotia at Montreal has been appointed to follow Mr. Crockett as assistant manager at Saint John. Mr. Tarlton has been in banking for 25 years, chiefly in Ontario and Montreal.

Current Events in Banking World

Banks Still Have Chance Of $46,983,210 Gold Profit

Have to Prove Need For Reserve Against Foreign Liabilities; Government to Be Judge; Might Recover By Litigation But Suit Improbable

There is still a slim chance that Canadian banks will be able to show that they should be allowed to realize part of the revaluation profit, if and when it comes, on their $67,769,459 of gold coin and bullion. At $35 an ounce, instead of $20.67, the profit would total $46,983,210.

The Dominion Government has, in effect, agreed to allow them the profit, if banks can demonstrate that all or part of their gold has been held as a reserve against foreign liabilities rather than as a domestic cash reserve. The banks' difficulty is that they must prove their case. And the claimant, the Dominion, is to be the judge.

Banks contend that practically all their gold is held against foreign obligations, and are expected to make a last strenuous effort to obtain part of what they consider their just right to profits on their gold. The claim of the banks is that their notes were never directly redeemable in gold, and that there was no statutory compulsion to maintain unproductive domestic gold reserves. They say the gold has been held for years as an insurance fund against any sudden foreign strain.

Government Viewpoint

The attitude of the government, as expressed through its expert, Deputy Minister of Finance W. C. Clark, is that banks accepted some responsibility for the country's currency reserves in the last 20 years; and that the gold has been held as a domestic reserve, which will not mean a loss to banks if revaluation profits go to the government. And it is contended that had the banks not kept a domestic gold reserve, the Bank Act would have been changed to compel it. The fact, of course, is that no such change was made, and bankers consider Mr. Clark's argument impertinent on this point. Another argument advanced against the banks' case is that if the gold was considered as a foreign rather than a domestic reserve, then the banks' cash reserves in Canada were too low. This, too, the bankers consider a purely academic argument.

In law, it appears that the banks might stand a better than even chance of recovering nearly the entire revaluation profit, if any, by taking their case through the courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The reason is that nearly all the gold is in the form of foreign or British gold coin. Thus, it may not come within the present currency jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. And the Privy Lords might, therefore, treat it as private property, and rule against usurpation by the Dominion.

Litigation Improbable

It is believed that banks might consider litigation were it not for fear of reprisals. These might take the form of heavy gold export license fees, higher circulation taxes, and so on.

The chartered banks hold their gold either in their own vaults in Canada and abroad or in the central gold reserves. There was $39,928,171 in their Canadian vaults, $9,159,554 abroad, and $18,681,732 in the central gold reserves at April 30, 1934. Based on the present American price of $35 an ounce for gold, the anticipated revaluation profit would be $46,983,210.

Gold holdings of each of the banks, and the anticipated profit, on the foregoing basis are as follows:

Gold Holdings of Chartered Banks As at April 30, 1934

Bank	Gold at $20.67 an ounce $	Profit on reval. at $35 an oz. $
Montreal	20,517,333	14,224,257
Royal	14,693,682	10,186,836
Commerce	14,524,077	10,069,252
Nova Scotia	9,848,069	6,827,469
Can. Nat'le	3,243,740	2,248,820
Imperial	2,620,850	1,816,983
Dominion	1,042,615	722,877
Toronto	1,024,197	710,055
Provincial	242,083	167,831
Barclays	12,813	8,830
Totals	67,769,459	46,983,210

The table clearly shows the enormous importance of the potential profit to the various banks, particularly to the four largest gold holders, the Montreal, Royal, Nova Scotia and the Commerce.

Canada Depository

It is claimed by the government authorities that the gold held abroad represents the portion of the total reserves which banks have held against foreign obligations. Banks state, however, that much gold has been held in Canada, as a safe place, against their foreign liabilities. In fact, there is some bitterness of feeling among bankers that Canada should turn out to be an unsafe place of deposit.

Banks point out that in England any possessor of gold has been able to dispose of it at prevailing high prices. They contend that their foreign gold coin, which makes up most of the holdings, is just as much private property as gold produced by mines which get approximately $35 an ounce for their metal. In this connection, however, it is noteworthy that Canadian banks holding gold in New York had their metal taken from them at $20.67 an ounce and got no profit when the United States devalued the dollar.

Investment markets have not treated bank shares as if there was any anticipation of success for the banks in their claims. If only half the expected profit were likely to go to banks, it is believed that greater strength would have been shown in bank shares in the last two months. The bankers themselves do not appear hopeful of a major success. But there is still some hope, and the bankers will naturally do their best to prove that foreign obligations made the Canadian gold holdings necessary, and that they are entitled to retain their gold, and any profits.

Staff Changes

Imperial Bank of Canada announces these staff changes:

J. BRAWLEY, formerly accountant, Cochrane, Ont., to be manager at Matheson, Ont.

G. MENUZ, formerly manager at Matheson, Ont., to be manager, Hearst, Ont.

D. N. GREIG, formerly assistant accountant, Yonge and Queen Sts., Toronto, to be accountant, King and Market, Toronto.

J. C. DONALD, formerly accountant, King and Market, Toronto, has been transferred to the accountant's department, Montreal.

A. C. DUNCAN, formerly attached to Toronto branch, to be assistant accountant, Yonge and Queen Sts., Toronto.

Bank of Montreal announces the following staff changes:

W. A. HUTCHINGS, formerly manager at Mayo, Yukon, to be manager of the branch at Bralorne, B.C., which was opened July 4.

P. G. WEIR, formerly manager at Port Hood, N.S., to be manager at Glace Bay, N.S..

W. R. WELLS, formerly accountant at Sydney, N.S., to be manager at Port Hood, N.S.

Branch Changes

The Bank of Nova Scotia has invited tenders for the new Ottawa South branch building at Bank St. and Belmont, Ave. Cost is expected to be about $30,000.

Arkona, Ont., branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce became a sub-branch of the Watwood, Ont., branch from June 30, and will be open only Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. G. E. Northwood, manager at Watwood, has charge of both offices.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	July 5, 1934 $	Change year ago %	June 28, 1934 $
Halifax	2,248,946	— 13.7	1,992,232
Saint John	1,698,204	— 12.2	1,414,052
Moncton	622,891	+ 7.6	797,765
Sherbrooke	667,682	— 11.3	582,919
Quebec	4,708,104	— 2.3	3,161,760
Montreal	130,621,201	+ 16.1	79,765,843
Ottawa	4,964,040	+ 9.8	3,858,449
Kingston	737,472	— 25.9	523,857
Peterborough	683,462	— 4.9	592,850
Toronto	108,558,720	— 19.9	93,007,075
Hamilton	4,245,935	— 17.8	3,626,081
Kitchener	1,030,452	+ 11.8	833,984
Brantford	976,373	— 3.7	652,916
London	3,140,452	+ 7.8	2,362,596
Chatham	474,959	— 19.5	425,121
Windsor	1,956,184	— 24.3	1,913,503
Sarnia	350,564	— 31.0	387,482
Sudbury	663,999	+ 5.6	775,605
Ft. William	648,213	+ 4.0	802,972
Winnipeg	52,745,937	— 43.3	43,077,863
Brandon	365,726	— 16.8	310,013
Saskatoon	1,226,590	— 14.3	1,014,042
Regina	3,290,550	— 5.4	2,468,484
Moose Jaw	832,479	— 31.7	388,618
Pr. Albert	264,266	— 3.9	217,448
Edmonton	3,900,761	— 4.4	3,151,476
Calgary	5,168,596	— 14.1	4,418,940
Medicine Hat	212,593	— 29.1	194,016
Lethbridge	342,845	— 21.4	340,209
N. W'minster	601,239	+ 1.5	450,531
Vancouver	16,499,295	+ 6.4	13,329,436
Victoria	1,532,624	— 16.4	1,249,027

AN ALL-CANADIAN INSTITUTION

1866 1934

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Alter Translation Banque Nationale Evade Confusion

English translation of the name of La Banque Canadienne Nationale in future will be "National Canadian Bank," instead of the former translation of "Canadian National Bank," due to the recent amendment of the Bank Act. The reason for the change is to avoid any confusion that might arise if the English title were interpreted to indicate that it is the central bank of the Dominion.

La Banque Provinciale du Canada retains the right to use the English translation of its name "The Provincial Bank of Canada."

While the official title of the embryo central bank is Bank of Canada, the titles of several of the commercial banks are sufficiently similar to indicate that some confusion may exist in the minds of strangers until the central bank becomes familiar.

Canada now has: Bank of Canada, National Canadian Bank, The Dominion Bank, The Royal Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, but there is only one central bank, the Bank of Canada.

Foreign Exchange Markets

THE Canadian dollar has shown persistent strength in both New York and London for the last two weeks. Continuation of heavy exports from Canada to both Great Britain and the United States, and increased confidence in the recuperative powers of the Dominion, are considered the chief reasons. Foreign capital apparently continues to view Canada as a favorable field for investment.

Despite conversations between British and American banking authorities, there is still no indication that Britain is ready to stabilize the pound in terms of gold until other economic considerations, such as tariffs, are revised. Important commercial opinion in Great Britain does not favor gold at all. In this there is a conflict between British industry and finance.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL

	Par $	July 3	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 9
U. S. dollar, High	.5906	.99 1/16	.99 1/16	.99 1/16	.99 1/32	.99 1/4
Low	.5906	.98 13/16	.98 13/16	.98 13/16	.98	.98
1933 High	1.000	1.08 1/4	1.07 13/16	1.07 1/4	1.05 1/4	1.05 1/4
Low	1.000	1.07 1/4	1.06 1/4	1.06 1/8	1.04 1/4	1.05
U. K. pound	4.8665	5.01 1/4	5.00	4.99 1/4	4.99 1/4	4.99 1/4
Argentina	.9648	.2376	.2396	.2376	.2381	.2389
Australia	4.8665	3.9871	3.9773	3.9733	4.9713	3.9724
Austria	.1407	.1879	.1879	.1879	.1879	.1881
Belgium	.1392	.2315	.2316	.2315	.2315	.2316
Brazil	.1963	.0639	.0634	.0634	.0634	.0634
Czechoslovakia	.0296	.0411 1/2	.0411	.0411 1/4	.0411	.0412
Denmark	.2680	.2241	.2235	.2232	.2220	.2232
France	.0392	.0653 1/4	.0653	.0653 1/4	.0652 1/4	.0653 1/4
Germany	.2382	.3795	.3797	.3796	.3804	.3799
Greece	.013	.094	.094	.094	.094	.094
Holland	.4020	.6726	.6718	.6713	.6712	.6717
Hungary	.1749	.2956	.2955	.2945	.2940	.2943
India	.3650	.3810	.3808	.3808	.3809	.3802
Italy	.0526	.0849 1/4	.0850	.0850	.0850 1/4	.0850 1/4
Japan	.4985	.2961	.2974	.2970	.2970	.2968
Jugoslavia	.1929	.0226 1/4	.0226	.0226 1/4	.0226 1/4	.0226 1/4
New Zealand	4.8665	4.0030	3.9932	3.9892	3.9872	3.9882
Norway	.2680	.2520	.2513	.2509	.2510	.2510
Poland	.1122	.1885	.1881	.1881	.1885	.1881
South Africa	4.8666	5.0019	4.9896	4.9846	4.9821	4.9835
Spain	.1929	.1354 1/4	.1354	.1353 1/4	.1353	.1355
Sweden	.2680	.2585	.2580	.2575	.2573	.2576
Switzerland	.1930	.3224	.3230	.3224	.3223	.3224
Hong Kong	.5422	.3758	.3767	.3772	.3772	.3756

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

SECURITY NATL. NEW CASUALTY CO. UNDER EAGLE STAR

Organization Expected as Soon as Charter Received

Security National Insurance Co., newly incorporated concern authorized to write all types of fire and casualty insurance, has not yet received its charter but organization will go forward as soon as this is received, The Financial Post learns. It will probably be two or three months before any definite action will be taken, it is stated. Stock in the company will be privately subscribed.

Eagle, Star & British Dominions Insurance Co. is stated to be the parent organization and, it is understood, the Security National will operate in a group controlled by the Eagle, Star under the management of J. H. Riddel, manager for Canada of the Eagle Star.

Types of Business

The company is authorized to make contracts of insurance of the following kinds: fire accident, automobile, bond, burglary, credit, explosion, guarantee, plate glass, sickness sprinkler leakage, tornado, hail, inland transportation, aviation, earthquake, steam boiler, machinery, forgery and personal property.

The act of incorporation provides for a capitalization of $500,000, of which $100,000 must be subscribed before the general meeting for election of directors is called. Further, the company must not commence any insurance business before at least $250,000 has been subscribed and at least $100,000 paid up. It may then transact fire, sprinkler leakage, tornado, insurance against damage to property by explosion of natural or other gas and insurance against loss or damage to property other than growing crops by hail.

Provisional Directors

Subscribed capital of $350,000 and paid up capital and surplus of varying amounts are required before the company may start writing other classes of business. On receiving a license to transact fire insurance the company is bound to make an annual increase in its paid capital of $15,000 for five years.

Provisional directors of the company are: J. H. Riddel manager for Canada, Eagle, Star & British Dominions Insurance Co.; H. T. Fairley, W. H. Despard, W. E. Young of McLeod, Young & Weir, and B. B. Cronyn, all of Toronto.

Insurance Inklings

Standard Life Assurance Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland, is opening a branch at Halifax, N.S., under the managership of E. C. Armstrong.

JOHN S. DIXON of the Northern Life Assurance Co. was recently successful in final examination for the Fellowship of the Actuarial Society of America. Mr. Dixon is also a fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries.

H. L. Sharp has passed the final joint examinations for his associateship in the Actuarial Society of America and the American Institute of Actuaries.

JOHN FRASER COATE, London Life Insurance Co., has been appointed field supervisor in charge of training for the Winnipeg district.

C. HERBERT ROGERS, C.L.U., Canada Life Assurance Co., has been appointed Nova Scotia manager with office at Halifax.

Heavy Lapses Seen In Province of Quebec

In order to keep $100 of life insurance in force, companies in the Province of Quebec had to obtain $151.22 of new insurance, B. Arthur Dugal, Quebec superintendent of insurance, told the Life Underwriters Association of Montreal, in an address recently.

Insurance in force in the province at the end of 1933 totalled $1,737,486,502, being lower by 88,585 policies than 1932.

B. C. Pensions Plan Actuarially Unsound

Survey of S. H. Pipe, Toronto actuary has disclosed the fact that the British Columbia Government will have to advance $8,000,000 under its guarantee for pensions in order to make the system actuarially sound.

Remodeling of the Superannuation Act has been undertaken in order to place the scheme on a sound actuarial basis.

Says State Medicine Plan Beset With Difficulties

Hugh H. Wolfenden Tells Health Officers of Many Probable Pitfalls—Immense Potential Size of Such Schemes Outlined

"Health Insurance" and "State Medicine" are extremely simple phrases. But it is very doubtful whether the increasing number of the public who use such terms today have any adequate conception of their real meaning, of their capacities and limitations, and above all, of their far-reaching implications, Hugh H. Wolfenden, F.I.A., F.A.S., F.S.S., told the members of the Ontario Health Officers Association at their recent annual meeting.

It must be suggested, he said that of themselves these simply named, but actually complicated methods, cannot solve the multitude of incident and highly technical problems involved in the proposition that adequate medical care be available for all the people, all the time, at an absolute minimum of cost.

It may be, said Mr. Wolfenden, that, by a gradual process of evolution, they can be made to serve as foundation methods on which once more, as now, would have to be reared a structure of regulations and diverse procedure fitted to the variations of modern economic societies, Mr. Wolfenden continued. They cannot succeed, however, he added, unless they can secure the whole-hearted and voluntary co-operation of the patients who are, or may be ill, of the medical men who minister to them, and of the financial administrators whose duty it must be to examine the medical certification and manage the disbursing of the funds.

Co-operation Needed

Evolution of a plan of "health insurance" to regularize the cost of medical care would require the greatest co-operation between the public health officers, the medical and dental profession, and the actuaries, Mr. Wolfenden said. Fundamentally, whether the approach were to be made through "county health units," or "the municipal doctor" system, or the "Medical Guild" idea, or through any of the various other devices for placing health service upon a group or community basis with the object of regularizing the cost, and whether or not cash benefits during sickness were to be combined with benefits in kind, he thought the basis of cost estimates would all require the most careful expert preparation, and the subsequent financial administration would involve the systematized collection and disbursement of enormous sums.

Mr. Wolfenden gave a detailed history of the various forms of voluntary and health insurance which had been tried in the civilized world, pointing out that study of the results obtained by these was a very necessary part of any investigation into the problem of health insurance. Concluding his address, he said that it appeared to him that the present and future relationship of methods of insurance to the condition and the care of public health must take cognizance of the following important features:

Study Past History

"Firstly, the history of an actuarial experience of the voluntary sickness funds of many countries over a long period of years constitutes an invaluable guide not only to the anticipated cost of any plan but also to the regulations and precautions which must be taken to control the cost and to prevent malingering—although the estimates, provisions, and administration must be based on expert knowledge and co-operation, with due regard for the special characteristics and largely different conditions of the population of this country.

"Secondly, the 'health insurance' plans of other countries provide a strictly limited form of arbitrary division and shifting of the costs—although again they offer much valuable material, already analyzed at length by actuaries, for the comparison of the actual costs of the original voluntary plans with the apparent and actual costs and effects of government supported schemes.

Many Obstacles

"Thirdly, the creation of a more adequate—even a compulsory—system of public health education, treatment, and control, for all the people rather than for certain classes only, would involve, first, the enlargement of the preventive programme, including the regularization of services and payments, and a greater consciousness of the 'minimum obligations' on the part of every citizen. As a secondary measure, 'health insurance,' providing benefits in kind for alleviating the costs of services, through 'medical guilds' or similar co-operative groups, and/or benefits in cash in respect of the financial losses occasioned by illness through sickness insurance societies, would then be more generally practicable and economical.

"Fourthly, whether the medical organization be founded upon medical guilds, health units, municipal doctors, clinics, panels, or other groups, and whether the financial estimates and supervision be entrusted to existing co-operative insurance groups or to other managers with experience in the collection and disbursement of sickness funds, it will be essential to utilize in detail and with care the actuarial experience of the several types of comparable funds both here and abroad."

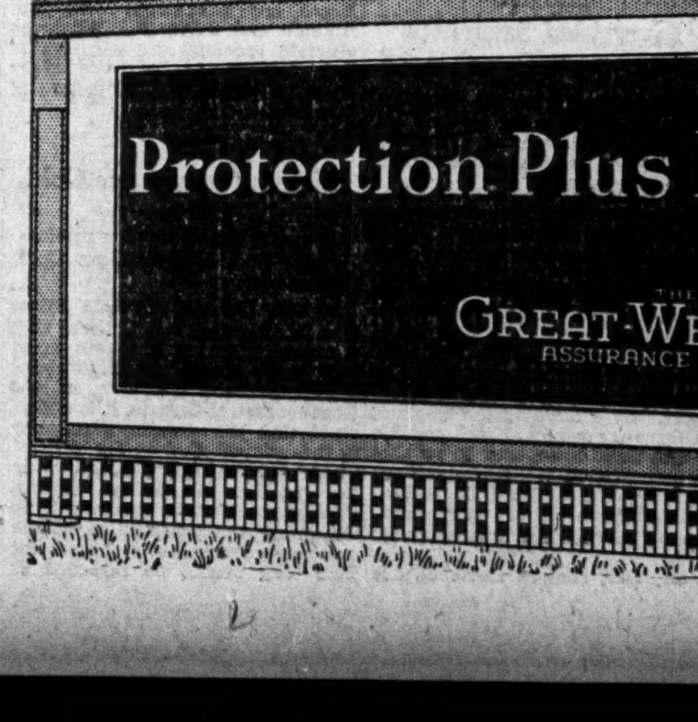
Deals With Cost

One of the most important problems in estimating the actual cost of health insurance, and this problem has arisen in Canada, is that it does not seem always to be realized that the rate of sickness for which payments may have to be provided under these schemes is extraordinarily sensitive to the relationship between the claimant, the specifying physician and the financial administrator, he said. It is unfortunately only too true that alleged sicknesses are not always terminated as rapidly as possible when financial or other benefits can be obtained through their continuance, he added.

In studying the cost problem in Canada, he said, insufficient allowance is often made for the fact—so well known to actuaries—that it is almost entirely useless to rely on estimates from European data or statistics of Women's Compensation Boards or mere "sickness surveys," without very careful actuarial adjustments for the special and often wholly different characteristics of the portion of the Canadian population for which the estimates are required.

Study Age Data

Moreover, he continued, it is dangerous to ignore the effects of the gradual ageing of our population, for, especially in the West, our age distribution is still that of a young community which, in future years, will mature with the consequent large increase in total costs for incapacity and illness. It may perhaps be appropriate to point out, he added, that the present Dominion-provincial old-age pension system could have been foretold by any qualified actuary if the opinion of an actuary had ever been sought.



Send the Boy to College

WANT your boy to go to university?

Of course. An adequate education is the best, perhaps the only thing you can give him.

But it will be priceless.

How to make it possible? That's what perplexes so many anxious fathers.

The College Policy of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada assures such an education. It provides that a prearranged sum shall be available year by year during the boy's college course, to pay fees and for maintenance. Modest annual deposits spread over a long term of years, before the boy is ready for collegiate training, solve the problem.

Ask any Sun Life Representative for particulars.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE-MONTREAL

C. M. A. Preparing Brief On Fire Policy Conditions

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has circularized members asking for suggestions for changes of the statutory conditions on fire insurance policies. The insurance committee of the C.M.A. has been studying the revisions suggested at the annual conference of the Superintendents of Insurance in 1933 — at which time it requested that action be deferred for a year—and is now preparing a brief for presentation to the 1934 superintendents' conference in September.

Members of the C. M. A. are asked to read the statutory conditions printed on the back of their fire insurance policies and forward any changes which they desire to the insurance committee in order that they may be included in the brief. It is stated that the insurance committee believes that, if any revisions are to be made in the statutory conditions, the premium payers should consider whether or not some should be made in their interests.

No Health Insurance Written by Utica Mutual

Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of Utica advises The Financial Post that, although its by-laws have been recently altered to allow it to write health insurance, the company has not yet started in this phase of the business, continuing to confine its activities strictly to personal accident insurance.

The company writes accident policies on an assessment basis, all applicants becoming members of the association.

E. M. Whitley is Manager of Norwich Union Fire

E. M. Whitley has been appointed manager for Canada of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society to succeed the late William A. Thomson, who died recently. Mr. Whitley, who has been employed by the Norwich Union since 1919, has been western manager of the company for the past fifteen years.

J. E. Haskins, of the Toronto office, succeeds Mr. Whitley as manager of the company at Winnipeg.

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HEAD OFFICE—WAWANESA, MAN.
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GOV'T. ACCEPTS BOARD RULING CUTS TARIFFS

Four Arbitrary Valuations Have Been Cancelled

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—As a direct consequence of the numerous decisions of the Tariff Board, and of tariff increases made effective during the past session, the National Revenue Department on Monday cancelled four arbitrary valuations which which have been in effect since 1931. The cancellation is retroactive from April 19, the day following the delivery of the last budget, and thus clears up a confused, anomalous tariff tangle which has been arousing much criticism among British exporters.

The valuations now cancelled applied to jute twines, nursery stock, ferro-manganese and hats, hoods and shapes.

Validity Challenged

The validity of three of these valuations was directly challenged by the Tariff Board in its decisions on jute twines, but the board's ruling was not accepted by the Government until this week. The fourth covers nursery stock and never applied to imports from Great Britain.

Early in the year it appears that the Government came to the conclusion that these valuations would have to be cancelled. Accordingly in the budget speech, and later on in the committee stage on tariff resolutions, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, minister of finance, amended the items covered by the valuations. The statutory tariff was increased and it was generally understood that the increases were to take the place of the valuations. But the Government delayed the cancellation

Change Retroactive

The department in announcing the cancellation declared it would date from April 19, which is taken to mean that all moneys collected under the valuations since that date will be refunded.

The facts in each case follow:

With regard to jute twines, the valuation was imposed in technical terms and while not readily translated into ad valorem figures was conceded to represent a substantial increase in the tariff on all imports of twine. In the budget, the tariff on twines was increased from 20 per cent preferential; 22½ per cent intermediate; 25 per cent general; to 27½ per cent; 30 per cent and 32½ per cent. Further assistance was given to the twine makers of Canada, and also to one branch of the British twine industry, by making rovings, yarns and warps of jute, not further advanced than singles, duty free from Britain. The former rate was 12½ per cent. They are now duty free and the tariff of 17½ per cent and 25 per cent under the other two schedules remains unchanged.

U. K. Imports Free

The ferro-manganese valuation, which was also complicated in its application to imports, disappears. Imports from Britain are left duty free, but whereas under the old tariff the item was free across the board the Government imposed a small duty of from 1 to 5 cents per lb., under the other two schedules.

The valuation on hats, hoods and shapes consisted of a departmental order increasing the import price by $1.50 per dozen, regardless of country of origin. The tariff 22½ per cent; 27½ per cent and 30 per cent. So that when the duty was applied the burden of the valuation was increased to at least $1.80 per dozen and, in the case of the general tariff to nearly $2 per dozen.

This valuation is cancelled only on British imports. The charge of $1.50 per dozen still stands against imports under the intermediate and general tariffs. During the session the Government amended the Tariff Act by providing that the duty on hats, hoods and shapes under the preferential schedule should be 22½ per cent plus $1 per dozen. This is a greater concession than would appear at first glance. Whereas under the valuation, the import price from Britain was increased before the duty was applied, the duty is now applied and the $1 added subsequently. In all it means a reduction of about 80 cents per dozen.

Holland Benefits

The nursery stock item is of minor importance. The valuation never applied to Great Britain. The preferential rate of 12½ per cent remains unchanged. But it did apply to foreign countries. The Government left the intermediate tariff unchanged at 17½ per cent but boosted the general tariff from 20 to 30 per cent. The chief beneficiary of this change will be Holland.

BRITISH EMPIRE TRUST

Satisfactory Results

Mr. J. Davidson on Position of Canada

The thirty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the British Empire Trust Company, Ltd., was held June 27th, 1934, at the Abercorn Rooms, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool-street, London, Eng., Mr. J. Davidson (chairman and managing director) presiding.

The Chairman said in part:

When addressing you two years ago, I told you that the then trend of events, especially exchange conditions, had resulted in our making changes in the investments which resulted in the major portion of your capital becoming invested in Great Britain. Since that time, a further change in conditions, including exchange considerations, has induced us to increase our Canadian holdings to some extent.

Since the spring of 1933, when we believe the lowest point in the depression in Canada was reached, conditions generally there have shown almost continuous improvement. For the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1934, Canada's exports amounted to 585 millions of dollars, while her imports were 433 millions of dollars, leaving a trade balance in her favour of 152 millions of dollars.

The early months of 1934 show further improvement in nearly every branch of industry and unless some unforeseen adverse circumstances should arise the present trend towards recovery should continue.

In accordance with my usual practice, I would like to say a few words regarding one or two of the more important companies which we have long represented.

Canadian Western Lumber Company, Ltd.

After passing through three and a-half years of the worst conditions ever experienced in the lumber industry, an improvement set in in the spring of 1933 and continued during the remainder of that year. In consequence, the amount of lumber sold in 1933 was 113,000,000 ft. as compared with 97,000,000 ft. in 1932, an increase of 16,000,000 ft. The average price realised also showed an improvement of $1.31 per 1,000 ft. as compared with the previous year.

Sales of lumber for the first five months of 1934 show a slight increase over the corresponding period of 1933. The price realised, however, was $236,617 more than for the corresponding period of last year, due to the fact that the average selling price rose from $13.18 per 1,000 ft. in 1933 to $16.77 per 1,000 ft. in 1934. While it is impossible to say whether the present demand and higher price-level will continue throughout the year, it seems reasonable to hope that the lumber industry is on the way to becoming stabilised on a sounder basis.

British Columbia Power Corporation, Ltd.

This company's financial year runs from the 1st July to 30th June. It is, therefore, only possible to give the figures for the first eleven months—namely, from 1st July, 1933, to 31st May, 1934. The gross earnings of the corporation for these eleven months were approximately $11,601,000, as compared with $11,792,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The net earnings were $3,862,000, as compared with $3,732,000, an increase of some $130,000. It may reasonably be anticipated that the earnings will be favourably affected in the future by the activity which is now in evidence in mining in British Columbia, particularly in the Bridge River district where the corporation has large water power resources; by the improvement in the lumber market, to which I have already referred; and by the improved general conditions to which I have also referred.

Canadian and Foreign Securities Company, Ltd.

The annual report of this company for the year 1933 reflected the rise in the investment markets which took place in that year. During the present year the value of the company's investments has still further increased. Its investments are well diversified, approximately 45 per cent. being represented by Dominion Government and other bonds, 34 per cent. by Preferred shares and 21 per cent. by Ordinary shares. Although the company's income suffered somewhat in 1933 through lower interest rates, the earnings were sufficient to provide the interest on the debenture stock and to add a substantial balance to the profit and loss account.

Winnipeg Electric Company

The adverse conditions of the past three years have contributed to increasing the difficulties of this company. The interest on the Five per Cent. Refunding stock and Six per Cent. Refunding bonds, due on 2nd October, 1933, and 2nd April, 1934, was not paid on these dates, but payment has since been made on 13th April and 29th May, 1934, respectively. I am, however, informed that a reorganisation will be unavoidable, but the whole position is at present under consideration of the trustees and of committees of debenture holders in London and Canada.

Investment Trust To Pay 5 per cent On Income Bonds

United Corporations will pay the full 2½ per cent interest on its five per cent income bonds on Aug. 15, next, The Financial Post is informed. It is expected that the investment company will earn the approximate $225,000 necessary to pay the full rate of interest this year. Full interest obligation of five per cent on the bonds has been maintained since creation of the securities through reorganization early in 1933.

The company was formed from Consolidated Investment Corp. of Canada. Holders of the former company's 4½ per cent debentures were given $70 of new income bonds for each $100 of old debentures. One per cent was paid on the income bonds at the time of their issue, and 1½ per cent was paid Aug. 15, 1933, to bring interest up to the full five per cent. The full rate has been maintained since.

Bondholders also received class A stock in exchange for their former class B shares, but no dividend has been paid on the new A shares, which are entitled to $1.50 per annum, cumulative. It is anticipated that something should be earned on the A stock this year because of the resumption and increase of dividends by a number of Canadian companies whose securities are held by United Corporations.

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WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto and Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING JULY 9

Range 1934 High	Low	Divd. Rate in $	Y'ld in % July 7	Stock	Sales	Close July 2 (or last)	Week Ending July 9 High	Low	Close
				A					
2.50	.90	.	...	Abitibi	1905	1.25	1.30	1.00	1.00
10¼	4½	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	27	8½	8½	7½	7½
7¾	4	.	...	Do. cert. dep.	1	6½	4	4	4
x80	80	.	...	Acme F. D'y p.	....	..	..	..	..
3	3	.	...	Acme Glove	....	3	..	..	..
25	25	3.25	...	Do. pref.	....	25	..	..	..
8½	5¾	20c	...	Agnew Surp.	....	6½	..	..	..
90	72	7	8.2	Do. pref.	....	85	..	..	..
7	3	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	....	3	..	..	..
23	15	.	...	Do. pref.	35	16	15	15	15
2¼	1¼	.	...	Amal. Electric	....	1½	..	..	..
15	10	.	...	Do. pref.	65	14	15	15	15
x3½	3½	.	...	Anglo. N. Hold.	....	..	..	..	..
13¼	6¾	.	...	Asbestos v. t.	470	8½	7	6¾	7
13	9½	25c	...	Assoc. Brew.	335	10	11	10¾	11
93	85	7	7.6	Do. pref.	10	92	92	92	92
4½	4½	.	...	Assoc. Can.	....	4½	..	..	..
				B					
145	135	10	7.4	Bk. Can. Nat.	23	135	135	135	135
203	167	8	4.2	Bk. Montreal	201	189	191	188	190
278	255	12	4.7	Bk. N. Scotia	55	258	259	257	258
210	161½	10	5	Bk. Toronto	3	202	201	201	201
16¾	15	50c	3.3	Barcelona	....	15	..	..	..
8½	3	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	505	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
3½	1¾	.	...	Do. (B)	80	2½	2½	2½	2¾
1½	1½	.	...	Bawlf Grain	....	1½	..	..	..
13	7	.	...	Do. pref.	37	12	13	12	12
4	2¾	.	...	Beath & Sons	....	2¾	..	..	..
10	6½	.	...	Beatty Bros. A	35	8	8	8	8
87	69	6	7	Do. pref.	50	85	85½	85	85
9¾	3½	.	...	Beauharnois	1153	6	6½	5	6½
80	65	4	5	Belding Cort.	....	80	..	..	..
102	97	7	6.9	Do. pref.	....	102	..	..	..
120	110	6	5.1	Bell Telephone	525	118½	119	117	118½
12	7½	.	...	Biltmore Hats	....	10	..	..	..
93	85	7	7.5	Do. pref.	....	93	..	..	..
5	2	.	...	Bissell, T. E.	....	4½	..	..	..
29	25	.	...	Do. pref.	5	28	25	25	25
6	4	.	...	Blue Ribbon	5	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
32	23	2	6.4	Do. pref.	....	31	..	..	..
25½	22	2	7.8	Brant. Cord. pf.	110	25½	25½	25	25
14¾	8½	.	...	Brazilian Tr.	6148	9	9½	8¾	8¾
2.95	.65	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	17130	1.25	1.25	.65	.75
11	5¾	.	...	Brewing Corp.	3132	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
32	15½	.	...	Do. pref.	795	29	28½	27¾	28½
10	10	30c	3	Bright, T. G. c.	....	10	..	..	..
15¾	12¾	80c	5.6	Brit. Amer. Oil	2507	14¾	14½	14	14
3¾	2	.	...	B. C. Packers	680	2	2½	2	2
14	10	.	...	Do. pref.	345	12	12½	12	12
32¾	22¾	1.50	5.7	B. C. Power A	365	26	26½	26	26½
8½	4½	.	...	Do. (B)	105	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
22	15½	1	6.2	Bruck S. Mills	320	16	16½	15½	15¾
23½	16½	1	4.5	Building Prod.	660	22	22	21	21
34	27	2	6.1	Burt, F. N.	115	33	33	33	33
				C					
x125	125	6	...	Calgary Pr.	....	..	..	..	..
5½	2¾	.	...	Canada Bread	385	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
50	28	.	...	Do. pref. A	10	30¾	28	28	28
15	8	.	...	Do. pref. B.	....	13	..	..	..
12	7¾	.	...	Canada Bud	1930	9¾	9½	9	9
12	6¾	.	...	Canada Cement	1019	7	7½	6¾	7½
53	32	.	...	Do. pref.	412	41½	41	40½	41
b29½	20	1	4.7	Canada Dry	700	20½	21¾	20¾	21
6½	4	.	...	Can. Forg. A	....	4	..	..	..
4	4	.	...	Do. (B)	....	4	..	..	..
18	18	.	...	Canada Iron	....	18	..	..	..
52	50	3	6	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
§*425	425	20	...	Canada Life	....	..	..	..	..
35¾	28	1.50	4.5	Can. Malting	1140	33½	33¾	33	33
22½	16½	1+10c	5.2	Can. Nor. Pr.	165	22	21¾	21	21
100	88½	7	7.2	Do. pref.	45	100	99	98	99
.10	.10	.	...	Can. Paving	....	.10	..	..	..
4	4	.	...	Do. pref.	....	4	..	..	..
140	117	8	6.4	Can. Perman.	59	124	125	122	125
3.75	.70	.	...	Can. Steamships	60	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
9	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	226	7	6½	5¾	6
27½	21½	1.60	6	Can. Vinegars	70	26½	26½	26½	26½
25	22½	.	...	Can. W. Cable	10	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
13½	5½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	10	..	..	..
4	2½	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	2½	..	..	..
12	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	11¾	..	..	..
166	127	8	5	Can. Bk. Com.	241	155	160	156	158½
27	17	60c	2.7	Can. Bronze	35	22	22½	22½	22½
109	95	7	6.9	Do. pref.	....	101	..	..	..
8½	5	.	...	Can. Canners	....	5½	..	..	..
88½	75	6	7.2	Do. 1st pfd.	25	83½	83½	83	83
10½	7½	30c	4	Do. 2nd pfd.	45	8	7½	7½	7½
9¾	7	.	...	Can. Car & Fdy	1435	7¾	7¾	7	7½
16	11½	.	...	Do. pref.	480	14½	14¾	14	14½
22¼	16	.	...	Can. Celanese	45	18½	18	17¾	17¾
120	104	7	6.4	Do. pref.	80	110	110	107½	110
45	30	2	5	Can. Convert.	....	40	..	..	..
72	41	4	6.7	Can. Cottons	45	65	60	60	60
92	70	6	6.7	Do. pref.	2	89	89½	89½	89½
34½	20	1	4.5	Can. Dredge	25	22½	22	22	22
106½	106½	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	106½	..	..	..
65	65	6	9.2	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	65	..	..	..
25	9	25c	...	Can. For. Inv.	45	22	21	20	21
105	80	8	7.8	Do. pref.	86	100	102	101	102
160	124½	3	2.2	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	135	..	..	..
63	59	3.50	5.8	Do. pref.	17	62	62	60	60
§6½	4	40c	...	Can. G. Inv. T.	....	6½	..	..	..
76	54½	6	8.6	Can. Hyd. El. p	122	72	71	69	69
20½	7¾	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	3830	8	9	7¾	8½
19¾	6¾	.	...	Do. (B)	2140	7¾	8	7	8
170	148	3.50*	2.1	Can. Indust. B	....	164	..	..	..
142	128	7	4.9	Do. pref.	15	141	142	142	142
†5.00	3.95	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	..	..	..	..
20	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	20	..	..	..
40	20	1	4.4	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	22¾	..	..	..
2	1½	.	...	Can. Locomo.	....	2	..	..	..
b4½	2	.	...	Can. Marconi	1500	2½	2¾	2½	2½
18	10	50c	3	Canadian Oil	285	15	16½	15½	16
120	92	8	6.9	Do. pref.	75	115	115½	115	115½
18½	12¾	.	...	Can. Pacific	6492	14	14½	13½	13¾
3	2	.	...	Can. Vickers	....	2	..	..	..
6½	4½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	5	..	..	..
§49	46	2	...	C. West'ghouse	....	49	..	..	..
11½	6	20c	3.1	Can. Wineries	405	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
16½	13	1.50	10	Can. Wire Box	50	15	15	15	15
8¾	8½	.	...	Catelli Mac. (A)	....	8½	..	..	..
2¾	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2	..	..	..
§245	245	8	...	Cent. Can. Loan	....	245	..	..	..
9	7½	60c	7	Champ. Oil p	615	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
3.50	1.60	.	...	Chem. Research	3359	1.95	2.00	1.80	1.80
14¾	3	.	...	City Gas & El.	535	7	6	4	4
.80	.35	.	...	Claude Neon	50	.35	.35	.35	.35
11	6	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	175	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
1.50	.50	.	...	Comm. Alcohol	70	.60	.55	.55	.55
2	1¾	.	...	Conduits	....	1¾	..	..	..
†94	84	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
12½	7¾	.	...	Cons. Bakeries	406	8¾	8¾	8	8½
1.50	.40	.	...	Cons. Indust.	....	.50	..	..	..
3½	1¾	.	...	Cons. Paper	903	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
11½	6	.	...	Cons. Press	55	7½	7½	7	7½
30	29	.	...	Cons. Sand, p.	75	30	30	29	29
170½	132	2	...	Cons. Smelters	863	150	151½	149	151½
186	165	10	5.5	Consumers' Gas	16	181	182	180	182
41½	23	.	...	Corr. P. Box, p.	....	41½	..	..	..
10½	5¾	.	...	Cosgrave Brew.	5	9½	8½	8½	8½
11¾	7½	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	296	11	11½	11	11½
93	80	3.50	3.8	Do. pref.	12	93	91	91	91
4½	2	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	200	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	16	4	...	Crow's N. Coal	....	18	..	..	..
				D					
1	1	.	...	David & Fre. B	....	1	..	..	..
2	2	.	...	Do. (A)	....	2	..	..	..
4¾	1	.	...	De Havilland	....	2¾	..	..	..
30	22	.	...	Do. pref.	....	24	..	..	..
†9	5	.	...	Disher Steel	....	..	..	..	..
6	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	6	..	..	..
26¾	14½	.	...	Distill-Seagram	2881	15½	15¾	14½	14½
186	133	10	5.9	Dom. Bank	56	165	168	165	168
37	25½	2	6.2	Dom. Bridge	686	31¾	32½	31¾	32
92	10	.	...	Dom. Coal	65	85	84	83	83
28	20	.	...	Dom. Engineer	....	26	..	..	..
99	81	5	5.9	Dom. Glass	....	85	..	..	..
130	113	7	5.4	Do. pref.	10	126½	130	126	130
.90	.25	.	...	Dom. Motors	....	.25	..	..	..
1¼	1	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs	175	1½	1	1	1
80	80	7	8.7	Dom. Rubber, p	....	80	..	..	..
5¾	2½	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	1455	4¾	4½	4½	4½
23	19	1.20	6.2	Dom. Stores	98	19½	20½	19½	20½
5½	2½	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	31	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
29½	15	.	...	Do. pref.	....	22	..	..	..
88	67	5	5.9	Dom. Textile	62	85½	85	83¾	84
140	112	7	5.4	Do. pref.	1	130	130	130	130
7½	4	.	...	Dryden Paper	125	4	5	4	4½
4	2	.	...	Duf. Paving	5	3	2	2	2
40	18	.	...	Do. pref.	35	30	30½	30	30
				E					
3	3	.	...	East. Koot. Pr.	....	3	..	..	..
†97	94¾	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
5	2½	.	...	East. Dairies	50	3	3	2½	2½
13	6	.	...	East. Steel	....	6	..	..	..
80	72	7	9.7	Do. pref.	....	72	..	..	..
‡34	34	.	...	East. Theatres	....	..	..	..	..
75	66½	7	10.5	Do. pref.	....	66½	..	..	..
5½	1¾	.	...	Easy Washer	68	1½	2½	1¾	2
15	10½	31¼c	...	Economic Inv.	....	12	..	..	..
†15	15	.	...	Edmonton D'y	....	..	..	..	..
†80	78¾	6.50	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
3½	1	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	....	1	..	..	..
16	12	.	...	Eng. Electric	210	13½	12½	12	12
6	4	.	...	Do. (B)	....	4½	..	..	..
				F					
18	10	.	...	Fam. Players	20	14	14	13	14
17	10	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	....	12½	..	..	..
32½	11½	1+.25	4.2	Fanny Farmer	195	29½	30	29	29
38	23	2.40	6.4	Do. pref.	....	37	..	..	..
25½	15	50c	2.4	Ford Motors A	3523	20½	21½	19¾	20½
3¾	1½	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	1¾	..	..	..
16¾	10	25c	...	Foundation Co.	360	16	15½	15	15
12½	3	.	...	Fraser Cos.	8	8¾	6½	5½	5½
9	2¾	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	230	5½	5	5	5
3	3	.	...	Frost Steel	....	3	..	..	..
47	30	.	...	Do. pref.	70	47	47	47	47
				G					
6	3½	.	...	Gen. St. Wares	385	4¾	5	4½	4¾
46	14½	.	...	Do. pref.	491	42	40	37	37
136	90	5	4.2	Goodyear Tire	186	117¾	118½	116½	118½
114	106	7	6.2	Do. pref.	33	112½	112	111	111
3¾	1½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	....	2½	..	..	..
15	11	.	...	Do. pref.	....	14	..	..	..
11¾	6½	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	160	8	9	8	8
§100½	100	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
8¾	4¾	.	...	Gypsum, Lime	815	6½	6¾	6	6
				H					
9½	5½	.	...	Ham. Bridge	155	6½	6½	6	6
37	26	.	...	Do. pref.	....	27	..	..	..
21	14	.	...	Ham. Cot. pf.	50	20	20½	20½	20½
2¾	1½	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	....	1½	..	..	..
86	46	7	12.5	Do. pref.	....	56	..	..	..
‡50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	..	..	..	..
‡91	91	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
8¾	5½	.	...	Hinde & Dauch	190	8½	8¾	8	8
12	12	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	12	..	..	..
50	35	.	...	Do. pref.	....	39	..	..	..
1.60	.70	.	...	Honey Dew	50	.75	.75	.75	.75
11	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	6	..	..	..
11	4	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	423	8	8	7	7
73	35	.	...	Do. pref.	23	61	61½	60	61
26	24	2	7.7	Humberstone S.	....	26	..	..	..
18	9	50c	4.5	Hunts (A)	60	10	11	10	10
16	10	50c	4.5	Do. (B)	25	16	11	11	11
95	70	6	7.6	Huron & E. Mt.	30	78½	80	78½	79
15	14	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	....	14	..	..	..
8	5½	.	...	Hydro Electric	....	6¾	..	..	..
				I					
180	141	10	5.8	Imperial Bank	41	172½	173	171	173
15¼	12¼	50+15c	4.4	Imperial Oil	6042	14¾	15	14¾	14¾
14	10½	52½c	4.9	Imperial Tob.	5940	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
15	14	.	...	Inter. City Bak.	....	14½	..	..	..
45½	5½	4	...	Inter'c Coal	....	5½	..	..	..
100	100	8	8	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
b9½	4½	.	...	Int. Hyd. E. A.	2000	6½	6½	5¾	5½
110½	99	7	6.4	Inter. Mill., pf.	5	110	110	110	110
99	84	6	6.1	Do. Series A	40	98	99	99	99
29.00	21.15	10c	...	Inter. Nickel	9077	25.50	25.87	25.00	25.50
5	3	.	...	Inter. Paints	....	5	..	..	..
b6½	3½	.	...	Int. Pa. & P. A	1100	4½	3¾	3½	3½
b3½	1¾	.	...	Do. (B)	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
b2¾	1¾	.	...	Do. (C)	900	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
b24¾	10½	.	...	Do. pref.	1300	15¾	17	15½	17
30½	19½	1.56	5.6	Inter. Pete.	3640	27¾	27¾	26¾	27
4	2	.	...	Inter. Power	230	2¾	4	3	3½
25	14	.	...	Do. pref.	196	24	24½	24	24
6½	3	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	127	3½	3	3	3
1.50	.65	.	...	Do. (B)	740	.70	.70	.65	.65
				J					
†40	40	1	...	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	..	..	..	..
100	97	7	7	Do. pref.	2	100	100	100	100
				K					
5½	4½	.	...	Kelvinator	....	4½	..	..	..
95	80	7	7.6	Do. pref.	....	92	..	..	..
				L					
15	10½	.	...	Lake of Woods	46	10¼	10½	10½	10½
73	56	.	...	Do. pref.	50	67½	66½	66	66½
82	75	6	7.3	Landed Bank.	....	82	..	..	..
5	1	.	...	Langley's	....	5	..	..	..
63	25	7	13.2	Do. pref.	25	52	54	52	54
59	47½	3	5.3	Laura Secord	10	56½	55	53½	53½
3½	1½	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	....	2½	..	..	..
40	35	.	...	Do. pref.	4	40	36	36	36
18½	14½	1+.15	6.8	Loblaw (A)	1345	16½	17	16½	16¾
17¾	13½	1+.15	7.1	Do. (B)	960	15½	16½	15¾	16
				M					
8	5	.	...	MacKin. Steel	....	5	..	..	..
†95	90	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
4	3½	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	....	3¾	..	..	..
5.25	.50	.	...	Maple Leaf	540	.60	.80	.60	.80
10½	5	.	...	Do. pref.	....	7	..	..	..
3	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1	..	..	..
12½	12½	.	...	Marcus Loew's	....	12½	..	..	..
85	60	7	8.2	Do. pref.	19	85	85	85	85
8¾	3¾	.	...	Massey-Harris	4875	4¾	4¾	3¾	4
14¾	10	80c	6	McColl Fron.	2688	13	13½	13	13½
91½	71½	6	6.8	Do. pref.	150	88½	88½	88	88
17	11½	.	...	Melchers (A)	300	12	13	12	13
11	5	.	...	Do. (B)	140	5½	6	5½	6
‡35	35	.	...	Mercury Mills	....	..	..	..	..
18	15	.	...	Do. pref.	....	15	..	..	..
16	15	.	...	Mitchell, J. S.	25	..	16	15	15
100	100	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
10½	5	.	...	Mitchell, Robt.	130	5	5	5	5
8	5½	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	5¾	..	..	..
71	45	1▲	...	Do., pref.	10	71	71	71	71
45	25	.	...	Montreal Cot.	....	37	..	..	..
87	67	7	8.7	Do. pref.	....	80½	..	..	..
¼	¼	.	...	Montreal Exhib	....	¼	..	..	..
4	3½	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	4	..	..	..
39½	33	1.50	4.3	Mont. L. & Pr.	3890	35	35½	34½	34¾
47	38	3+.25	8.5	Montreal Loan	....	38	..	..	..
55	50	3.20	6.4	Montreal Tele.	4	52	51	50	50
125	98	9	9.2	Montreal Trams	49	98½	98¾	98	98½
17½	11	.	...	Moore Corp.	160	15½	16	15½	15¾
115	96	7	6.4	Do. pref. A	11	110½	110	110	110
130	109½	7	5.9	Do. pref. B	....	119	..	..	..
3	¾	.	...	Muirheads	168	¾	1	1	1
6½	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	6	..	..	..
				N					
28½	23½	1.60	5.9	Nat. Breweries	641	27½	27	26½	27
36	31	1.75	4.9	Do. pref.	....	35¾	..	..	..
112	90½	1.75▲	...	Nat. Groc. pf.	40	112	111	111	111
20½	14½	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A	70	19½	20½	20	20
18½	12½	.	...	Nat. Steel Car	195	15	15	14¾	15
185	170	8	4.6	National Tr.	....	175	..	..	..
8	8	.	...	Niag. W. Weav.	....	8	..	..	..
38	31	3a	...	Do. pref.	....	38	..	..	..
1.50	.75	.	...	North Star Oil	....	.90	..	..	..
3.00	1.40	.	...	Do. pref.	....	1.70	..	..	..
				O					
209	180	8	4.2	Ogilvie Flour	1	199	190	190	190
140½	125	7	5	Do. pref.	50	140	140½	140½	140½
9	5½	.	...	Ont. Eq. 10% p.	70	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
105	102	6	5.7	Ontario Loan	31	105	105	105	105
7	5	.	...	Ont. Silknit	50	6½	6½	6	6
45	31	.	...	Do. pref.	20	40½	40¾	40¾	40¾
10	10	.	...	Ont. Steel	....	10	..	..	..
.90	.25	.	...	Orange Crush	....	.50	..	..	..
9½	5	.	...	Do. 1st pfd.	31	8	9½	9½	9½
1.10	.30	.	...	Do. 2nd pfd.	....	1.10	..	..	..
5	5	.	...	Ottawa Car	....	5	..	..	..
92	79	6	7	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	....	85	..	..	..
103	92	6.50	6.5	Do. pref.	15	100	103	100	100
20	5	50c	...	Ott. Traction	....	15	..	..	..
				P					
77	55	3	4.3	Page Hersey	36	70	69¾	67	69½
30	24	.	...	Paton Mfg.	....	24	..	..	..
90	90	7	7.8	Do. pref.	....	90	..	..	..
62	47	3	5.2	Penmans	8	60	58	58	58
100	90	6	6	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
20½	14	1	5.3	Photo Eng.	145	19	19	19	19
66	60	7	11.1	Porto Rico P. p	....	63	..	..	..
15	7½	.	...	Power Corp.	445	10½	10½	10½	10½
85	51	6	7.5	Do. pref.	100	84	82½	80	80
2	¾	.	...	Prairie C. Oil	....	1	..	..	..
20½	13½	.	...	Pressed Metals	30	15	13½	13½	13½
6.00	.95	.	...	Price Bros.	1325	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.50
37½	7	.	...	Do. pref.	40	28	27¾	27¾	27¾
				Q					
20	15	1	5.9	Quebec Power	130	16	17	16½	17
				R					
§95	85	3	...	Real Estate L'n	....	85	..	..	..
6½	2	.	...	Regent Knit.	180	4	4½	3¾	4½
5	3	.	...	Reliance Grain	....	5	..	..	..
24½	19	1*	4.5	River. S. Mills	25	22½	22½	22½	22½
9½	4½	.	...	Rogers Majest.	1966	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
168	129½	8	5	Royal Bank	247	155	162	156½	161½
17	17	.	...	Russell Motor	....	17	..	..	..
48	40	4	9.5	Do. pref.	....	42	..	..	..
				S					
3	2½	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	....	3	..	..	..
1¾	1¾	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1¾	..	..	..
10½	6	.	...	Serv. Station	25	7	6½	6½	6½
60¾	32½	.	...	Do. pref.	130	56	55	53	53
24½	17½	50c	2.4	Shawinigan	1696	19¾	21	19	21
21	12½	.	...	Sher. Wms.	25	15½	15	15	15
87½	56	.	...	Do. pref.	....	83	..	..	..
10	6¾	.	...	Simon & Son	....	8½	..	..	..
90	65	5½▲	...	Do. pref.	....	90	..	..	..
74	43	.	...	Simpson, Ltd.	438	66½	68	66	68
17	10	.	...	Do. (A)	25	12	12	12	12
8	4	.	...	Do. (B)	10	8	8	7½	8
96	80	6	6.5	Simpson, R., pf.	....	92	..	..	..
16	11	80c	5.9	So. Can. Pr.	160	16	15	13½	13½
90½	72	6	6.8	Do. pref.	35	87	89¾	86	88
3½	1½	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	490	2½	2½	2½	2½
11¾	5½	.	...	Do. (A)	340	9	9	8½	8½
39	33	1.50	4.3	St. Law. Flour	....	35	..	..	..
101	96	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
26	12	.	...	St. Law. Pap. p	649	20½	20	18	18
9	5	.	...	Stand. Chem.	15	5½	5	5	5
4½	1½	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	155	2	1½	1½	1½
25	17½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	19	..	..	..
11½	5	.	...	Stand. Steel	30	5	5½	5	5½
§30	30	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
38	28	1.20	3.4	Steel of Can.	265	36	35¾	34½	35½
38¾	31	1.75	4.7	Do. pref.	144	38½	38	37	38
3	2	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	2	..	..	..
9	4½	.	...	Stop & Shop	....	6¾	..	..	..
*483	483	.	...	Sun Life Assur.	....	483	..	..	..
2¾	2	.	...	Supersilk H.	....	2¾	..	..	..
65	50	3.50	6	Do. pref.	....	58	..	..	..
29¾	16	1	4.3	Sup. Pete. ord.	5	23½	23	23	23
28	16½	1	4.5	Do. com.	....	22	..	..	..
107	99	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	105	..	..	..
				T					
28	20	.	...	Tamblyn	....	28	..	..	..
106	98	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	104	..	..	..
42	18	3.50	8.7	Thayers, pfd.	25	40	40	40	40
11½	9	40c	4.4	Thrift Stores	5	9	9	9	9
25	23	1.62½	7	Do. pref.	75	23	24	23	24
13½	6½	.	...	Tip Top Tailors	75	6½	7	7	7
80½	63½	7	9.3	Do. pref.	....	75	..	..	..
†22	10	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	..	..	..	..
15	15	.	...	Do. pref.	....	15	..	..	..
28	17	1	3.7	Tor. Elevators	200	26	27	26½	27
102	89½	7	6.9	Do. pref.	20	99½	102	102	102
120	105	6	5.1	Tor. Gen. Tr.	5	115	117	117	117
110	100	6	5.5	Toronto Mtge.	....	109	..	..	..
1.00	.25	.	...	Traymore	550	.45	.40	.25	.25
4½	2	.	...	Do. pref.	45	2½	2½	2	2
125	116	7	5.6	Tuckett Tob. p.	....	125	..	..	..
8½	1¾	.	...	Twin City	2	4¾	3½	3½	3½
b39	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	24½	..	..	..
				U					
6½	3¾	.	...	Union Gas	620	4½	4½	3¾	3¾
3½	1½	.	...	United Distill.	325	1¾	2	1¾	2
3	3	.	...	United Fuel	....	3	..	..	..
20½	9½	.	...	Do. pref.	226	19	19½	19	19½
12½	12½	.	...	Un. Amuse. A	....	12½	..	..	..
§7½	7½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	7½	..	..	..
33	17	2	6.1	United Secs.	....	33	..	..	..
6½	4	.	...	United Steel	375	5	4¾	4	4
				V					
5	2½	.	...	Viau Biscuit	....	2½	..	..	..
23	17	.	...	Do. pref.	....	17	..	..	..
				W					
37	20	.	...	Wabasso Cot.	....	30	..	..	..
57¾	30	.	...	Walker-Good.	2358	36½	35½	32¾	32¾
17¾	15½	1	6.2	Do. pref.	728	16½	16½	15¾	15¾
10.00	3.90	.	...	Walkerville Br.	2745	9.00	9.25	9.00	9.15
4	1½	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	70	1¾	1½	1½	1½
8½	6	.	...	West. C. Flour	380	6½	6½	6½	6½
62	48	3	5.4	Do. pref.	10	56	56	56	56
33	30	.	...	West. Grocers	....	32	..	..	..
87	85	7	8.2	Do. pref.	....	85	..	..	..
39½	28	1	2.7	Weston Bisc.	75	37½	37½	37	37½
110	88½	7	6.4	Do. pref.	20	105	110	110	110
5	3½	.	...	Whittall Can	....	4	..	..	..
65	35	6.50	...	Do. pref.	....	53	..	..	..
2	2	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	2	..	..	..
18	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	6½	..	..	..
4	1¾	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	395	2¾	2½	2	2
12	4	.	...	Do. pref.	....	10½	..	..	..
50	20	.	...	Woods Mfg. p.	6	40	40	40	40
				Z					
6½	4	.	...	Zimmerknit, c.	....	5½	..	..	..
60	50	.	...	Do. pref.	35	60	60	60	60

§ Quotations for 1933. No sales recorded in 1934 to date.
x Quotations for 1932.
† Quotations for 1931.
* See "Unlisted Stocks" also.
~ Plus 25c. on arrears paid July 3.
a Plus $1.50 on arrears paid July 2.
▲ On account of arrears.
‡ Quotations for 1930.
b New York Quotations.

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Toronto)

July 10, 1934

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar com.	2.90	3.25
Acadia Sugar pfd.	4.35	4.80
Allens London pfd. bonus com.	34.00	
Allens Toronto pfd. bonus com.	21.00	
Allens St. Cath. pfd. bonus com.	34.50	
Andian National	39.75	41.00
Atlantic Sug. pfd.	88.00	90.50
B. C. P. & P. pfd.	5.25	8.00
Burns pfd. bon. c.	3.50	4.50
Can. Dom. Sugar	48.50	50.00
Can. Mach. c.	1.00	1.50
Can. Packers c.	34.50	37.50
Can. Packers pfd.	98.75	100.50
Can. Starch c.	8.00	
Can. Starch pfd.	81.50	
Can. W. & Cable pfd. WW	72.00	75.00
Can. Indust. "A"	161.00	
Can. Indust. "B"	160.00	164.00
Can. Indust. pfd.	141.00	144.00
Can. Westing.	44.50	46.50
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. Units	3.00	5.00
Comm. Finance pfd. bon. com.	9.50	
Copeland Fl. Units	5.25	6.00
Dom. F. & Steel com.	9.00	10.00
Dom. F. & Steel p.	67.00	70.00
Dom. Manuf. pfd.	62.00	
Dom. Woollens c.	1.75	2.50
Dunlop Tire pfd.	70.00	75.00
East. Dairies pfd.	13.75	16.00
Fed. Grain pfd.	15.00	17.00
For. Power Sec. pfd.	12.00	14.00
Freiman, A. J. pfd.	57.50	61.00
Gen. St. Wares pfd.	36.50	38.50
God. Elevator	7.35	8.15
Green. Wire pfd.	69.00	72.00
Guard. Realty pfd.	11.00	
Guelph Carpet pfd.	80.50	83.50
Guelph Carpet c.	10.50	13.50
Hard. Carpets Units	25.50	
Hayes Wheels pfd.	8.25	12.00
Highland Dairy c.	3.50	5.00
High. Dairy pfd.	66.50	
Int. City Bak. c.	13.50	16.50
Inter. Paints pfd.	17.00	19.50
Int. Propriet. "A"	34.50	35.50
Loew's London pfd.	4.00	4.75
MacLaren Pwr. c.	17.50	
Mansf. Theat. pfd.	27.50	30.00
Massey-Harris pfd.	19.50	
Mt. Royal Hotel pfd.	2.50	3.25
Nat. Grocers c.	4.00	4.40
New Meth. Laund. pfd. bonus	48.00	
Niag. W. Weav. pfd.	38.00	
Para. Kitchener pfd.	34.00	
Para. Oshawa pfd.	41.00	
Prov. Paper pfd.	81.50	84.00
Rel. Grain pfd.	53.00	56.50
Rob. Cons. Cone	7.75	8.75
Rolland Paper pfd. WW	75.50	78.50
Ruddy pfd.	17.00	
Serv. Stat. pfd.	44.00	46.00
Stand. Fuel pfd. bonus	91.00	
Supersilk pfd.	58.75	
Super. Pet. "B" pfd.	23.25	25.00
Thayers c.	7.25	8.00
Thayers pfd.	40.00	41.00
United Corpns. "A"	12.00	13.25
United Corpns. "B"	3.00	4.00
West. Grain pfd. bonus	6.00	7.50
Wood, A. & J. pfd.	23.50	28.50
Insurance Stocks:		
Brit. Amer. Assce.	28.00	
Canada Life	436.00	

Industrial Stocks (Continued)	Bid	Asked
Can. Fire	51.00	60.00
Confed. Life 20% pd.	123.50	127.00
Cont. Life 20% pd.	35.00	38.00
Crown Life	100.00	
Dom. Fire	90.00	
Dom. Life 50% pd.	166.00	
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	99.50	104.00
Empire Life 25% pd.	9.50	11.50
Excel. Life 30% pd.	72.00	78.00
Fed. Fire 25% pd.	35.50	
Great W. Life	326.00	340.00
Guar. of N. A. fully paid	200.00	225.00
Guar. of N. A. 20% paid	40.50	
Imperial Life	280.00	
Manuf. Life	221.50	226.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	18.00	21.00
National Life 25% pd.	45.50	55.00
Sov. Life 25% pd.	16.00	20.00
Traders Fin. "A" pfd.	45.00	
West. Assur. c.	28.00	
West. Assur. pfd.	32.00	
Western Life 20% pd.	9.00	12.00
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Brit. Mtge. & Tr.	132.00	140.00
Chartered Trust	65.00	70.00
Lond. & West. Tr.		41.00
Premier Trust	88.50	
Sec. Loan & Sav.	102.50	
Sterling Trust		45.00
Trusts & Guar.	40.00	44.00
Vict. Tr. & Sav.	120.00	130.00
Waterloo Tr. & Sav.	75.00	
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Inv.	5.30	5.50
Can. Int. Inv. Tr. Units	20.00	23.00
Can. Inv. Fund	3.30	3.50
Can. Investors	5.00	6.50
Cons. Div. St. Sec. pfd.	12.00	14.00
Debenture & Sec. com.	5.50	
Debent. & Sec. pfd.	21.50	
Dom. & Anglo Inv. Units	191.00	
Dom. Scottish Inv. Units	23.50	27.50
Invest. Founda. Units	38.50	41.50
Sec. Holding Units	10.00	12.75
Power Issues:		
Calgary Pwr. pfd.	86.50	89.00
Can. L. & P. c.	21.50	23.50
Can. W. N. Gas L.H.&P. pfd.	92.00	94.50
Great Lakes Power pfd.	40.00	
Inter. L.H.&P. pfd.	3.00	
Marit. Tel. & Tel. pfd.	12.50	13.75
N.B. Tel. com.	9.75	10.75
N. S. L. & P. com.	40.00	
N. S. L. & P. pfd.	86.00	

Recent London Quotations:	
Brit. Col. Tele. pfd.	$100
Brew. & Distillers	5s. 6d.
Can. & For. Secs.	5s. 6d.
Can. Collier A inc. stk.	38
Do., B	7½
Can. N. W. Land	£1½
Can. West. Lumber	1s. 9d.
Hudson's Bay	25s.
Do., pref.	105s.
Internat. Holdings	1¾
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stk. B 5½%	101
Trust & Loan (15s. pd.)	11d.

Dividends Declared

	Present Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew-Surpass		20c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Ajax Oil & Gas	8%	2%	July 16	July 4
Atlantic Sugar, pfd.	7%	$1.75	July 3	June 16
B. C. Electric Rly. pfd.	5%	2½%	July 16	July 5
Bell Telephone	$6	$1.50	July 16	June 23
Brantford Cordage, pfd.	8%	2%	July 15	June 20
Bralorne Mines	60c	15c	July 16	June 30
Beatty Bros., 1st pfd.	$6	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 14
Belding-Corticelli, c.	$4	$1	Aug. 1	July 16
B. C. Telephone, 2nd pfd.	$6	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 17
B. C. Power A c.	$1.50	37c	July 16	June 30
Bruck S. Mills	$1	25c	July 16	June 15
Buywell Food Market, pfd.	7%	*5¼%	July 16	July 10
Can. Northern Power	$1	25c	July 25	June 30
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	July 16	June 30
Cons. Smelters	$2	$1	July 16	June 30
Can. Converters	$2	50c	Aug. 15	July 31
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	$1	25c	July 16	July 2
Canada Southern Railway	$3	$1.50	Aug. 1	June 29
Canadian Gen. Invest.	40c	10c	July 16	June 30
Can. Bronze	60c	15c	Aug. 1	July 20
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 20
Can. Dredge & Dock, pref.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 20
Canadian Industries pfd.	$7	$1.75	July 16	June 30
Do., Common A	$3.50	87½c	July 31	June 30
Extra		75c	July 31	June 30
Do., Common B	$3.50	87½c	July 31	June 30
Extra		75c	July 31	June 30
Canadian Lt. & Power	$1	50c	July 16	June 30
Calgary Power, pfd.	6%	1½%	Aug. 1	July 14
Community Trusts	$2.50	62½c	July 16	June 30
Dome Mines	$2	50c	July 20	June 30
Do., bonus		$1.50	July 20	June 30
Dominion Textile, pref.	$7	$1.75	July 16	June 30
Eastern Theatres, pref.	$7	$3.50	July 31	June 30
Eastern Twp. & Tel.	72c	18c	July 16	June 30
Great Lakes Power, pfd.	$7	$1.75	July 16	June 30
Guar. Co. of N.A.	$6	$1.50	July 16	June 30
Do., extra	$10	$2.50	July 16	June 30
Hollinger Gold	$5	65c	July 16	June 29
Do., extra		5c	July 16	June 29
Halifax Fire Ins.	90c	45c	July 3	June 9
Imperial Bank	$10	$2.50	Aug. 1	June 30
Inter. Hydro-Elec., pfd.	$3.50	87½c	July 16	June 25
Invest. Foundation	$1.50	38c	July 16	June 30
Do., on arrears		12c	July 16	June 30
Inter. Nickel, pref.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 3
Inter. Utilities, pfd.	$3.50	87½c	Aug. 1	July 20
Do., pfd.	$1.75	43¾c	Aug. 1	July 20
Loblaw Grocet. "A" & "B"	$1	25c	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Merland Oil		5c	July 31	July 15
Montreal L. H. & Pr.	$1.50	38c	July 31	June 30
Mtl. L. H. & Power	$1.50	38c	July 31	June 30
Montreal Telegraph	$3.20	80c	July 16	June 30
National Biscuit, pfd.	$7	$1.75	Aug. 31	Aug. 17
New Eng. Power, com.	$1	25c	July 16	June 30
Northern Ont. Power	$2	50c	July 25	June 30
Do., pref.	$6	$1.50	July 25	June 30
New Brunswick Telephone c.	50c	12½c	July 16	June 30
Penmans	$3	75c	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Aug. 1	July 21
Photo Engravers, c.	$1	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Premier Gold Mine	12c	3c	July 16	June 15
Power Corp., pfd.	$6	$1.50	July 16	June 30
Do., 2nd pfd.	$3	75c	July 16	June 30
Southern Can. Power, pfd.	6%	1½%	July 16	June 30
Steel of Canada	$1.20	30c	Aug. 1	July 7
Do., pref.	$1.75	43¾c	Aug. 1	July 7
Standard Fuel, com.		†50c	July 1	June 26
Southern Canada Power	80c	20c	Aug. 15	July 31
Teck-Hughes	60c	15c	Aug. 1	July 11
Toronto Elevators, pfd.	$7	$1.75	July 16	July 3
Tuckett Tobacco, pfd.	$7	$1.75	July 15	June 30
Toburn Gold M.	8c	2c	Aug. 22	July 28
United Bond & Share, c.	60c	15c	July 16	June 30
United Gold Equities	10%	2½%	July 16	July 10
Do., bonus	—	2½%	July 16	July 10
United Securities	$2	50c	July 16	June 27
Western Grocers, pfd.	$7	$1.75	July 15	June 20

†Interim. *For the three quarters ending June 16, 1934.

Dividend Rate Increased—
Dome Mines, July 20, $1 to $2 per annum.
Canadian Gen. Invest., com., July 16, 7½c to 10c quarterly.

Dividends Resumed—
Photo Engravers 50c. Sept. 1. Last paid June 1, 1932.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

(Transactions for week to July 7)

Div. rate in $	Yield in %		Sales	High for week	Low for week	Close June 27
..	..	Bailor Gold	28	10.00	9.50	9.50
..	..	Beaver Lumber, c.	10	3.50	3.50	3.50
..	..	Bankfield	1500	.58	.58	.58
..	..	Gabrielle	6353	.77	.68	.74
..	..	Island Lake	2700	.09	.08	.08
..	..	Long Lac Adair	53710	.40	.38	.40
..	..	McLeod Cockshutt	350	.51	.49½	.51
..	..	Northern Trusts	15	10.00	10.00	10.00
..	..	Oro Grande	3500	.10½	.10	.10½
..	..	Rice Lake Stock	4300	.80	.46	.71
..	..	Rice Lake Units	216	30.00	22.50	41.00
..	..	Scotia Gold	14800	.35	.35	.35
..	..	Wallace Lake	500	.09	.09	.09
..	..	Wingold	5300	.39	.36½	.37
..	..	Win'p'g. Elec., pf.	5	10.00	10.00	10.00

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	100	Pelissiers, pref.	..	23
Beaver Lumber, pf.	..	63	Sov. Life 25% pd.	..	17
Can. Fire Ins.	50	..	Traders' Bldg.	..	65
Crescent Cream. pf.	28	..	United Grain	10	10½
Federal Grain pref.	..	17	Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	2¼	3
Home Investment	20	..	Can. Inv. Fund	..	3.50
Monarch Life	..	20½	Fundamental Ser. A	..	4¾
Pelissiers, c.	¼	..	Fundamental Ser. B	3½	..
			Grouped Inc. Shs.	..	4.25

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending July 9, 1934

	Int. Rate	Due	Latest Yield	Bid	High	Low	High	Low
McNish	6	1948	..	3.00	3.00	—	4.25	2.75
Mtl. L.H.&Pr. debs	3	1939	3.95	46¼	46¼	46	47¼	43¼
Unlisted								
Can. Cement	5½	1947	6.17	—	94	—	94	94
South. Can. Power	5	1955	4.66	—	104¼	—	104¼	—

Active Corporation Bonds

(Furnished by Royal Securities Corp., Toronto)

July 10, 1934

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate	Due	Bid July 10	Asked July 10	Bid July 3
Beauharnois L. H. & Power	5½%	1973	99½	102	98½
Beauharnois Power Corp.	6%	1959	70	..	70
Beauharnois Power Corp.	5%	1973	57½	60	55½
Bell Telephone	5%	1955	108	110	107½
Bell Telephone	5%	1957	108	110	107½
B. C. Power	5%	1960	99	101	99
B. C. Power	5½%	1960	102	104	101½
B. C. Telephone	5%	1960	101½	103½	101½
Calgary Power	5%	1960	97	99	96½
Canada Northern Power	5%	1953	96	98½	95
Cedars Rapids Mfg. & Power	5%	1953	109	..	109
Dominion Gas & Electric	6½%	1945	63	65½	58½
Duke-Price Power	6%	1966	94½	96½	93
Gatineau Power	5%	1956	94	96½	92½
Gatineau Power	6%A	1941	89½	92	89½
Do.	6%B	1941	88½	91	87½
International Hydro-Electric	6%	1944	58	61	..
Jamaica Public Service	6%	1950	98	..	97½
Maclaren-Quebec Power	5½%	1961	99	100½	98½
Manitoba Power	5½%	1951	65½	67	61½
Montreal Island Power	5½%	1957	100	103	100
Montreal L. H. & Power	5%	1951	108	110	107½
Montreal L. H. & Power	5%	1970	107½	110	107½
Montreal Public Service	5%	1942	104	106	105
Montreal Tramways	5%	1955	78	80	98½
Montreal Tramways	4½%	1955	72½	75	72½
Montreal Tramways	5%	1941	98	100	78
National Light & Power	6%	1949	80	83	79
N. B. Power	5%	1937	70½	73	71
Northwestern Utilities	7%	1938	101½	103	101
N. S. Light & Power	5%	1958	97	99	97
Ottawa Light, Heat & Power	5%	1957	102	..	101½
Ottawa Valley Power	5½%	1970	105½	106½	105½
Provincial Light & Power	5%	1946	..	..	105
Quebec Power	5%	1968	100½	102½	100
Rio de Janeiro T. L. & Power	5%	1935	102	104	102
Shawinigan Water & Power	6%	1937	101½	103	100½
Shawinigan Water & Power	4½%	1970	91½	93	90½
Shawinigan Water & Power	5%	1970	100	102½	100
Southern Canada Power	5%	1955	104	105½	104
United Securities	5½%	1952	79½	..	80
West Kootenay Power	5%	1956	103½	105	103
Western Power Co.	5%	1949	102	..	102
Winnipeg Electric	5%	1935	93	..	92
Winnipeg Electric	6%	1954	53	55½	48½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
Abitibi Pulp & Paper	5%	1953	34	37	32
Abitibi P. & P. C.O.D.'s	5%	1953	28½	30½	28½
Acadia Sugar	6%	1946	101	103½	101½
Alberta Pacific Grain	6%	1946	71	..	68½
Algoma Steel	5%	1962	14	..	14
American Sales Book	6%	1939	100	..	100
Asbestos Corp.	5%	1942	102	..	102
Atlantic Sugar	6%	1941	94	..	94
Balfour Building	6%	1934	45	48	47
Belding-Corticelli	6%	1936	103	..	103
Bloor-St. George Realty	7%	1946	43	..	43
Booth Buildings	6½%	1937	98½	..	98
Brandram-Henderson	6%	1936	90	..	90
British American Oil	5%	1945	103	105	102½
British Columbia Pulp & Paper	6%	1950	66	..	66½
Brown Co.	5½%	1946	56	59	54½
Burns & Co.	5½%	1948	34	36	34
Canada Biscuit	6½%	1946	20	22	20
Canada Bread	6%	1941	92½	95	92
Canada Cement	5½%	1947	94	96	93½
Canada Paper	6%	1945	89	..	89
Canada Steamship	5%	1943	92½	..	92
Canada Steamship	6%	1941	30½	32½	30
Canadian Canners	6%	1950	102½	104	102½
Canadian Consolidated Felt	6%	1940	87	..	87
Canadian Copper Refiners	6%	1945	105½	107	106
Canadian Cottons	5%	1940	101	..	101
Canadian Goodrich	7%	1943	44	..	45
Canadian International Paper	6%	1949	67	70	63
C. P. R.	6%	1942	108½	110½	108
C. P. R.	4½%	1944	91	93	90½
C. P. R.	5%	1954	99½	101½	98½
Can. Rail & H. Term.	6½%	1951	22½	25	22½
Canadian Vickers	6%	1947	49	51½	48
Consolidated Investment	4½%	1959	73	75	73
Consolidated Paper	5½%	1961	19	21	17½
Cosmos Imperial Mills	6½%	1944	101	..	101
Debenture & Security	4%	1936	74	..	74
Dominion Canners	6%	1940	106	..	106
Dominion Square Corp.	6%	1948	56½	59	57
Dominion Tar	6%	1949	87½	90	87½
Dominion Textile	6%	1949	108	..	108
Dom. Woollens & Worsteds	6%	1948	49	52	53
Donnacona Paper	5½%	1948	46	..	45
Eastern Dairies	6%	1949	73½	75	72½
Eaton T. Realty	5%	1949	97½	100	97
Famous Players	6%	1948	91½	93½	90½
Famous Players	6½%	1948	74	76½	72
Federal Grain	6%	1949	74	..	72½
Firestone Tire	7%	1937	100	..	100
Fraser Companies	6%	1950	45½	..	45
French Nat. Mail S.S.	6%	1952	162	..	162
Galt Brass	7½%	1941	34	..	34
General Brock Hotel	6%	1948	27	30	30
General Steel Wares	6%	1952	85½	88	84½
Godfrey Realty	6%	1942	48	..	48
Great Lakes Paper	6%	1950	35	37	35
Gypsum Lime & Alabastine	5½%	1948	78	80	77½
Hamilton Cotton	5½%	1948	88	..	88
Hamilton By-Products Coke	7%	1943	101½	103	100½
Hinde & Dauche	5½%	1948	88	..	87
International P. & P. Nfld.	5%	1968	92	94	90
Inter City Baking	5½%	1948	80	80	80½
Lake St. John Power & Paper	6½%	1947	57½	60½	55
Lake St. John Power & Paper	6½%	1942	25	..	..
London Can. Inv.	4½%	1948	71	..	70½
London Realty	6%	1950	73	..	73½
Lord Nelson Hotel	4%	1947	62	64½	62
Maple Leaf Milling	5½%	1949	..	35	..
Massey-Harris	5%	1947	70	72½	69½
McColl-Frontenac	6%	1949	101½	103½	101½
McKinnon Industries	6½%	1945	99½	..	99½
Mercury Mills	5½%	1953	71	74	72½
Metropolitan Building	7%	1944	99½	..	98
Minn. & Ont. Paper (C.O.D.)	6%	1945	21½	24	20
Montreal Coke	5½%	1957	101½	104	102
Montreal Cottons	5%	1947	96	..	95½
Montreal Dry Docks	6%	1948	..	50	..
Northern Electric	5%	1939	104	..	104
Northern Ont. Bldg.	6½%	1939	92½	..	92
Ontario Building	6½%	1943	38	42	39
Pacific Burt	6½%	1937	100	..	100
Penmans	5½%	1951	105½	..	105½
Price Bros.	6%	1943	94	96½	94½
Provincial Paper	5½%	1947	93	97½	95
Queen's Hotel	6%	1947	70	73	71
Reliance Grain	6%	1948	83½	..	82
Restigouche Co.	5½%	1948	77½	80½	78
Richmond Bay Bldg.	6½%	1947	84	..	83½
Riordon Pulp & Paper	6%	1942	102½	..	102½
Ritchie Cut Stone	6½%	1948	74	..	74
Rolland Paper	5½%	1948	97	..	97
Ruddy, E. L.	6½%	1948	73½	..	73½
St. Lawrence Flour	6%	1941	100	..	100
Shawinigan Cotton	6%	1949	88	91	88½
Simpsons Ltd.	6%	1949	96½	99	96
Smith Howard	5½%	1953	94½	97	93½
Steel Co. of Canada	6%	1940	107½	..	107½
Stop & Shop	6%	1947	88	91	90
Toronto Carpet	6%	1944	99	..	99
United Amusement	6%	1940	89	..	89½
United Corpns.	5%	1953	73½	76	73½
United Gas & Fuel	5½%	1948	87½	90½	87½
United Grain Growers	5%	1948	81½	84	80
Wabasso Cotton	6%	1947	95½	..	95½
Wabasso Cotton	7%	1942	97	..	97
Windsor Hotel	6½%	1943	72½	..	72
Woods Mfg.	6%	1943	85½	..	85

Dominion and Provincial Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto

July 11, 1934

	Rate	Due		Bid	Asked	Approx. Yield
*†Dominion	5	1 Mar.	1937	106.75	107.25	2.17
†Dominion	5½	1 Dec.	1937	109.25	109.75	2.50
Dominion	5½	1 Nov.	1934	100.75	100.95	2.45
Dominion	3½	15 Oct.	1935	101.00	101.50	2.28
Dominion	4	15 Oct.	1935	101.75	102.25	2.17
Dominion	5	15 Nov.	1936	105.25	105.75	2.42
Dominion	4	15 Oct.	1939	103.50	104.25	3.13
Dominion	4½	1 Sept.	1940	106.75	107.25	3.20
Dominion	5	15 Nov.	1941	109.00	109.50	3.52
Dominion	5	15 Oct.	1943	109.75	110.25	3.80
Dominion	4½	15 Oct.	1944	106.50	107.00	3.67
§Dominion	4	15 Oct.	1943-45	102.25	102.75	3.65
Dominion	4½	1 Feb.	1946	106.50	107.00	3.77
§Dominion	4	15 Oct.	1947-52	102.25	102.75	3.74
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov.	1946-56	105.50	106.00	3.89
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov.	1947-57	105.50	106.00	3.92
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov.	1948-58	105.75	106.00	3.95
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov.	1949-59	105.75	106.25	3.98
(with talons)						
Dominion Guaranteed Bonds						
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Sept.	1951	107.75	108.00	3.85
*Can. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 July	1957	107.25	107.75	3.98
Can. Nat. Ry.	5	1 Feb.	1954	112.50	113.00	4.05
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	15 June	1955	110.00	110.75	3.99
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Feb.	1956	107.75	108.25	3.94
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Dec.	1968	106.00	106.50	4.14
§xCan. Nat. Ry.	5	1 Oct.	1969	114.00	114.50	3.97
§xMontreal Harbor Cm.	5	1 Nov.	1969	114.25	114.50	3.97
Provincial Government Bonds						
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct.	1956	90.00	92.00	5.10
Alberta	6	1 Mar.	1947	103.00	104.00	5.56
*British Col.	4½	1 Oct.	1953	89.00	90.00	5.33
British Col.	5½	1 Feb.	1945	99.00	101.00	5.37
British Col.	6	15 Feb.	1947	101.50	102.50	5.72
xManitoba	5	2 Dec.	1959	97.00	98.00	5.14
Manitoba	5½	1 Oct.	1955	100.00	101.00	5.42
Manitoba	6	1 Apr.	1947	103.00	104.00	5.56
*N. B.	4½	15 Apr.	1960	105.00	106.50	4.33
N. B.	5	2 July	1963	110.50	111.50	4.31
N. B.	4½	15 May	1950	111.50	112.50	4.40
N. Scotia	4½	15 May	1943	103.50	104.50	3.90
*N. Scotia	5	1 Mar.	1960	111.75	112.50	4.21
xOntario	4	1 June	1962	101.00	102.00	3.88
xOntario	4½	1 Sept.	1944	106.75	107.75	3.81
Ontario	4½	1 June	1950	106.50	106.50	3.95
xOntario	5	2 Dec.	1960	114.75	115.25	4.06
Ontario	5½	1 July	1946	113.50	114.00	4.02
§Ont. H. C.	3½-4-5	1 Oct.	1952	98.75	99.25	3.97
xOnt. H. C.	4	1 Aug.	1957	101.25	102.00	3.87
Ont. H. C.	4½	1 Jan.	1970	109.50	110.50	4.18
Quebec	4½	1 Aug.	1958	103.75	104.50	3.96
Sask.	5	1 Aug.	1958	92.00	94.00	5.42
*Sask.	5	1 Nov.	1959	92.00	94.00	5.44
Sask.	5½	1 Oct.	1952	97.00	98.00	5.68
Sask.	6	15 Mar.	1952	101.00	103.00	5.73
Municipal Bonds						
*Calgary	5½	2 June	1944	90	93	6.33
*Edmonton	5½	1 Nov.	1945	90	93	6.37
*Halifax	5	1 July	1961	108½	109½	4.39
Hamilton	5	1 May	1950	108	109½	4.18
Montreal	5	1 Mar.	1945	101½	103½	4.63
Ottawa	4½	1 July	1945	103½	105	3.93
*Quebec	5	1 June	1959	102½	104½	4.71
Regina	5	1 July	1944	80	85	7.12
St. John	5	15 Dec.	1950	106	108	4.33
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan.	1955	104½	106	4.07
Victoria	5	21 July	1945	91	94	5.78
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar.	1944	93	96	5.53

†Tax Exempt Issues. *Payable in Canada and New York.
x Payable in Canada, New York and London.

News of Canadian Mining Investments

The Week in Mining

New Minister of Mines

HON. PAUL LEDUC, newly appointed Minister of Mines for Ontario, in Premier Hepburn's cabinet, like his predecessor, Hon. Chas. McCrea, is a lawyer. It is his first venture into politics and, although not a mining man, he keenly appreciates the problems and responsibilities that confront him in one of the Government's most important cabinet posts.

In his profession he has had many close contacts with the mining fraternity which have impressed upon him the abuses that exist in the industry. What he lacks in practical or technical experience is made up for by his professional contacts, giving him knowledge of the unethical promotional practices that exist in the name of mining. As Minister of Mines it will be just as much his duty to keep mining clean and prevent it becoming fouled and exploited by those who have no real interest in mining as it will be to serve the constructive element in mining. As a lawyer he is equipped for rendering unto mining in Ontario leadership in preventing it becoming the spoils of those whose efforts only discredit it.

Hon. Mr. Leduc, while a resident of Ottawa, is a King's Counsellor in Quebec. He was called to the Quebec Bar in 1911 and five years later became a member of the Ontario Bar. He was born in Montreal in 1889.

* * *

Research Essential

ONE of the obstacles to the healthy growth of mining as an industry is that seldom is capital as easily obtained for research work as it is for prospecting and development work. But unless the laboratory can keep abreast of the diamond drill, mining expansion is bound to be seriously hampered.

Mining men who take "the long view" of the industry are well aware of this fact, and miss no opportunity of impressing it upon the public mind. A glance at the history of many Canadian mines illustrates that the research side of their growth contains stories just as dramatic as those told about the early discovery of the mine.

A case in point is the Sullivan Mine, at Kimberley, B.C., which is owned by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., and which was cited by S. G. Blaylock, gen. manager and vice-pres. of Consolidated Smelters, in a recent address before the Vancouver Board of Trade.

Although the property was originally discovered about 1893, it was not put on a profitable basis until just over a decade ago, just because, in this case, the laboratory had not kept abreast of the diamond drill. In 1919 it was sold as a "lemon."

For 25 years, every available means of concentration was tried on the complex ore of Sullivan. Enormous sums were spent on the property, before it was found that the chemical analytical knowledge of the day was not equal to the task.

* * *

IN HIS address, Mr. Blaylock gave credit to the staff of Consolidated Smelters for solving this indescribably complex problem. He did not go quite far enough. No one acquainted with the story of Sullivan Mine would deny that Mr. Blaylock's own skill and faith in the project were responsible in large measure for putting the property on a paying basis.

Since 1919, when Consolidated bought the property as a failure, the company, under the direction of Mr. Blaylock, carried on research work not only in the concentrating field, but also in smelting and refining processes.

As a result, in an ore of which only 15 per cent of the metals formerly reached the market, now over 90 per cent of the metal in the ore body actually reaches the market.

While this case is perhaps the most striking, other monuments to the efficiency of research are contained in the stories of Granby Mining & Smelting Co., the Flin Flon Mine, International Nickel Co., and the Noranda Mine.

PROVE 900-FT. VEIN AT ROCHE LONG LAC

Officials Satisfied With Progress Made — Plan to Drill

Roche Long Lac Gold Mines is making good progress at its property in the Little Long Lac area, according to officials just down from an inspection trip. Work to date on the company's central group of 37 claims has disclosed a vein at least 900 feet long and up to eight feet in width. This vein has been cross-trenched in places to a depth of 16 feet and much free gold is reported. Some 300 feet south and parallel to this vein is another vein that has been stripped for 300 feet and shows quartz and free gold.

Plans call for continued surface work for the next two weeks, then either diamond drilling or taking in a plant to sink a shaft.

Had Ample Funds

Since the incorporation of the company on May 7 last, no time has been lost, as ample funds were available. Out of an authorized capitalization of $2,500,000 $1 par value shares, 1,000,000 shares were issued to the vendors and 500,000 shares were oversubscribed at 10 cents per share, placing $50,000 in the company's treasury. Since that time an option agreement has been made with Detroit interests on 700,000 shares, at a sliding scale of prices up to 50 cents each which have been taken up in advance of the due dates.

The property was staked this spring by John Rae, well-known Toronto mining man and Peter J. Roch. Other directors of the company include Peter Graham, New Liskeard, Carl Higbie, Detroit financier and Lawrence B. Wright, consulting engineer for Mr. Higbie.

16,000 Men Find Jobs As All B.C. Quickened By High Price of Gold

Survey Shows Definite Results in Varied Industrial Fields

90 NEW COMPANIES

Payrolls Increased, Foodstuffs, Machinery and Supplies Bought to Benefit Whole Province

By R. A. DIESPECKER

VICTORIA—Definite proof of the advantage being felt by British Columbia as a whole through the increase in the price of gold and the acceleration of development in the mining industry is evidenced in the following figures gathered through a close study of the statistics.

Since the beginning of 1934, over 90 new companies have commenced development of their properties in different districts. These companies have given employment to over 900 men and have increased the payrolls of the mineral industry by some $98,000 a month or $1,176,000 a year. While a small proportion of these companies are operating silver or base metal properties, by far the greatest majority are developing gold properties.

Of the minority, the notable instances are those of Base Metals Corp., B.C. Nickel Co. and Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. Some 150 men were put back to work in the Monarch Mine at Field last year when Base Metals resumed operations, while over 130 men are being steadily employed at the B. C. Nickel operation. Consolidated, due in part at least to the increase in the number of properties shipping to the smelter, has put back over 300 men on its payroll at Trail during the past few months.

Jobs For 16,000 Men

It is estimated that the number of men employed in the mineral industry in B. C. during 1934 will reach 16,000, a figure far above any previous year in the history of the province. More than a month ago, it was calculated that there were approximately 15,000 men being employed in mining development and production against 12,000 a year previously. Their earnings of some $22,500,000 indicated an increase of more than $4,500,000, or an increase in the purchasing power of the people of British Columbia of $373,000 a month.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway, for the first time in its existence, is showing a consistently larger operating profit each month. The transportation of supplies and equipment to the mining fields has meant a considerable boost in the tonnage carried over its line. In 1932 it carried 4,047 tons of freight to the Bridge River. In 1933 this figure increased to 8,400 tons and reports this year indicate that the tonnage is climbing steadily. Similarly, its loadings to Quesnel have trebled, increasing from 2,137 tons in 1932 to 6,472 tons in 1933.

Spend $8,000,000

Machinery, general supplies and foodstuffs also show a considerable increase in turnover due to the new companies entering the field at the beginning of 1934. During 1933, it has been estimated that $8,000,000 was expended in Vancouver and other points in the province for the purchase of machinery, supplies and food for mining operations, and present indications point to at least a 50 per cent increase in this figure during 1934.

One notable fact makes itself apparent in any study of the gold situation in British Columbia today. Recent figures compiled by the department of mines at Ottawa show that although gold production in Canada has fallen off, it has increased materially in B.C.

Gold Production Increases

In 1933 the value of gold production in this province amounted to $6,955,716, nearly $3,000,000 more than the previous year and easily the greatest total in the history of the province. In spite of the substantial increase in the price received, this total represented a heavy increase in the number of ounces of gold produced. This year, according to the mines department, production will be valued at something like $11,500,000, a figure which is by no means beyond the realms of possibility. If production in the province is maintained at the same rate as last year or even the first four months of 1934, the additional premium alone would add nearly $2,000,000.

There is no doubt that the actual production measured in ounces will be far greater in 1934. Until a few months ago, aside from the large plants there were comparatively few milling plants treating gold ores. Pioneer, Bralorne, Reno and Cariboo Gold Quartz were practically the only steady gold producers. Since that time however, they have stepped their production up and there have been added to the list of regular milling operations, Dentonia, Grange, Vidette, Nicola, Twin Lakes, Dunwell and Second Relief. It has been estimated that in the past six months, there has been an additional 1,600 tons per day added to the gold milling capacity of British Columbia.

Preston Dome Sinks Drill Down to Depth of 370 ft.

Preston Dome Mines, with property in the Porcupine district reports its first diamond drill hole down a depth of 370 ft. Drilling is being done to check geological features rather than drilling for ore, state officials. This is the first work that has been done on the property since 1930. The company's holdings comprise three claims adjoining Dome Mines on the south. D. G. H. Wright, B.Sc., is consulting geologist for the company. Gordon Taylor is secretary-treasurer.

TRAFALGAR
LONG LAC
LIMITED

Donald MacAskill Heads Mining Assoc.

At the annual convention of the Ontario Mining Association, comprising principally executives of the operating mines, held at Camp Chimo in Lake Timagami last week, the following officials were elected for the ensuing year. Donald MacAskill, general manager of International Nickel Co., president; R. J. Ennis, general manager of McIntyre Porcupine Mines, first vice-president; M. W. Summerhayes, general manager of Wright-Hargreaves Mines, second vice-president. The executive body in Toronto comprises J. P. Bickel, J. Y. Murdoch, K.C., J. C. Nichols, F. D. Reid, J. P. Watson.

LABINE FORESEES 300 P.C. INCREASE AT ELDORADO MINE

Radium Concern Will Employ 70 Men This Summer, Says Manager

With the statement that a 300 per cent increase in the Eldorado Gold Mine's silver and radium ore plant will be carried out at LaBine Point this year, Gilbert LaBine, managing director of the company, recently left Edmonton for the Great Bear Lake mineral field. This summer 700 tons of food supplies and mining equipment is being shipped to the Great Bear Lake area, Mr. LaBine estimated.

Accompanying Mr. LaBine is M. L. Pochon, chief chemist in charge of the company's radium refinery plant at Port Hope. The couple went by train to Waterways, from whence they flew to Great Bear Lake.

Some 70 men will be employed in the camp this summer, an increase of 100 per cent. While a few highly trained mining men are being taken up, the company will pursue a policy of employing as many unskilled men, already in the district, as possible, stated Mr. LaBine.

Plans call for increasing the concentrator for silver and radium ore to 75 tons daily capacity. At present it is operating at 25 tons capacity. With the first river boat out of Great Bear Lake, ore will be shipped out for the Port Hope refinery, where production will be increased proportionately, the managing director of the company claims. About 30 technical experts are at present operating this plant while another 30 men are constructing an additional building of 60 by 96 ft. to house further machinery.

The Eldorado company has already spent about $100,000 this summer in Edmonton for supplies and equipment. Freight alone for drilling explosives has totalled $4,000.

DIRECTOR URGES MILL FOR MINTO

Wants Early Start After Visit to B. C. Property

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—An early start on construction of a 50-ton mill for Minto Gold Mines is recommended by F. Foss Weart, director, who has returned from a trip of inspection and reports development work proceeding satisfactorily. The east vein, 1,000 ft. from the present main workings, is now being worked with good results. Bunkers are being constructed adjacent to the mill site, where the ore and waste from the working tunnel are being dumped. The waste will be used to reclaim sufficient ground area from the river for a foundation for the proposed mill. A raise has been begun from the working tunnel to the Hagmo tunnel and this is intended to connect with the raise from the Hagmo to the Warren tunnel. It is expected that some 25,000 tons will be added to the ore volume already blocked out.

McMillan Gold Mines Entirely Electrified

The installation of electrical equipment has been completed at the McMillan Gold Mines property, west of Sudbury, and hoisting and pumping equipment is now completely electrified.

The new 100-ton mill designed by Burnham and Schumacher is fast nearing completion and is expected to be in operation by the end of this month. All heavy equipment is reported to be in place and installation of piping and sundry equipment is now under way.

Practically the whole camp has been rebuilt within the last year.

GOD'S LAKE GOLD MINES
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In view of developments on the property we consider this stock an attractive purchase at present levels.

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McMillan's New Mill

The new plant of McMillan Gold Mines, operating west of Sudbury, is nearing completion. Above is shown a recent photograph of construction work. Officials hope that the mill will be tuned up about the middle of August.

CASEY SUMMIT HOPE TO START MILL IN AUGUST

Boiler Plant Installed and is Now in Operation

The new 50-ton mill being built at the Casey Summit Gold Mines in the Patricia district, is expected to be in operation next month, according to a report by H. F. Fancy, engineer for Maple Leaf Mines which controls Casey Summit. Some delay has been experienced in construction owing to difficulty in obtaining necessary heavy timber but the boiler plant has been installed and is now in operation.

Underground developments continue to be favorable. On the 200-ft. level 518 ft. of drifting has been done, but the work has had to be suspended on the south drift owing to the incoming water from the lake above. When additional pumping equipment is installed, work will be resumed. The last face on the south end of the drift assayed 11.7 ounces of gold per ton across a width of two feet, while several preceding rounds also gave high assays. On this level one ore shoot 370 ft. in length, averaging 2.6 ft. wide assayed 0.65 ounce of gold. Immediately north of this ore shoot is a 95-ft. section averaging 0.55 ounce of gold, across a width of 1.5 ft., the remaining 49 ft. assayed 0.22 ounce of gold over a width of 2.2 ft.

Drift on Lean Section

On the 300-ft. level a lean section, 30 ft. in length has been drifted on between two commercial ore shoots. The north shoot, showing 205 ft. in length by three ft. in width, assayed 0.58 ounce of gold. The vein to the north has flattened and it is believed that the possibilities are limited as it is hard to follow. The south ore shoot is 145 ft. in length by three ft., wide, and averages 1.6 ounces of gold per ton.

BARRY HOLLINGER TREATING 100 TONS

Estimate Output Since January at $18,000 Per Month

A joint programme of development and production is being carried on by Barry-Hollinger Mines at its Boston Creek property, according to Dr. E. Herbert Greene, president, who has recently returned from visiting the mine. Production running between $17,000 and $18,000 per month is more than sufficient to cover continued development expenses, it is stated.

On July 4, diamond drilling on the 500 ft. level was started to the south and west, and is now continuing at the rate of about 40 ft. a day. Dr. Greene states that the company also plans to drill northward on this level. Present development work also includes drilling the stope on the 1,800-ft. level preparatory to taking out the sill. The deepest mine workings are on the 2,250-ft. level where encouraging values are being obtained. A winze will be put down on the vein from this horizon, and may go to 2,750 ft. for more extensive development at depth. Values of $14.02, exclusive of exchange compensation, were obtained from the drilling at 2,250 ft.

Get Ore From Depths

The 150-ton mill, which ceased operations in April, 1933, following a fire, and resumed in January of this year, is treating 100 tons a day, and, for a short period reached 150 tons daily. Ore is being obtained from the 1,700-ft., 2,100-ft. and 2,200-ft. levels.

With a capitalization authorized, of $4,000,000 in $1 par shares, the company has still 600,000 shares in the treasury. Dr. Greene states that no public offering will be made for some time, as present production more than covers operating expenses. Work, until recently, was in charge of Colin Campbell, who resigned his position to contest a seat in the recent provincial election. Since that time, D. M. Briden has been in charge of operations.

The directorate of the company now includes Dr. E. Herbert Greene, president; J. P. Patterson, vice-president; D. McKinnon, secretary, all of Toronto. Arthur Bonisteel, of Aurora, and H. K. Wood, of Hamilton, are directors.

Little Long Lac Gold Heads Newest Activity

Heading a widespread activity in the Little Long Lac gold area, Little Long Lac Gold mines, pioneer of the camp, reports progress in the underground development and in the installation of a 200-ton mill. The shaft has been completed to a depth of 700 ft. where a station was cut, and lateral work begun. A limited amount of work has been done on the fifth level, where conditions are said to be similar to those existing on the fourth horizon. Here important ore areas have been opened up over good widths.

Company officials estimate that about 500,000 tons of ore are indicated for millfeed which will average between one half and three quarters of an ounce of gold per ton.

The Little Long Lac area is solidly staked, a large number of the larger mining companies having acquired substantial properties in the area. Several smaller concerns are also spending money in the district.

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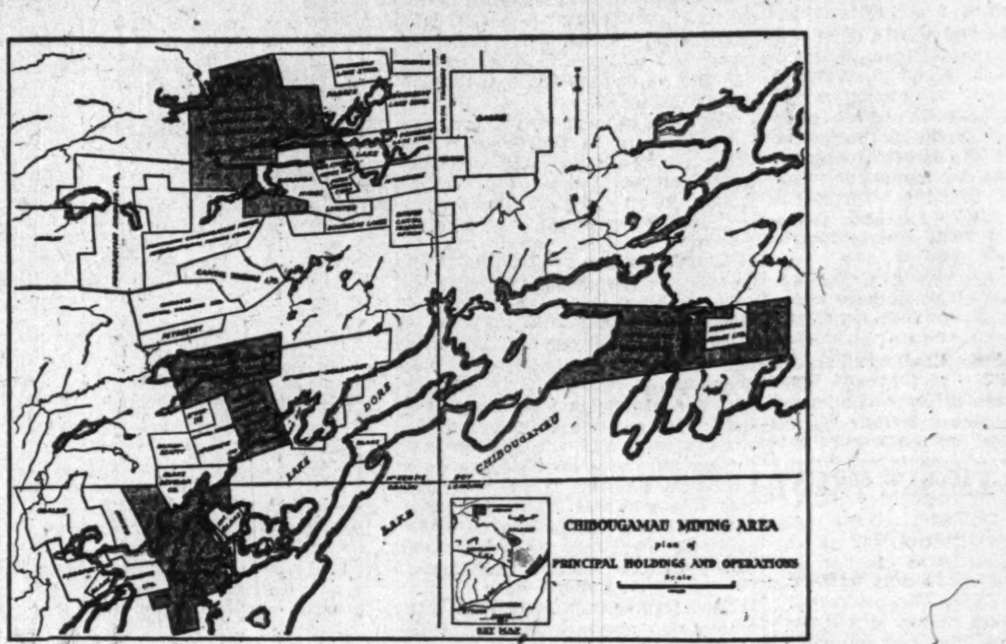

INCORPORATION: Incorporated in February, 1934, under laws of Province of Quebec, for the purpose of acquiring and developing holdings of Chibougamau Prospectors, Limited, and the McKay interests of New York City.

PROPERTIES: Holdings of Consolidated Chibougamau Goldfields, Limited, comprise approximately 10,400 acres in six groups of claims in McKenzie, Obalski, Roy townships, Chibougamau district and Louvicourt township, Pascalis area, Province of Quebec, and Swayze district, Province of Ontario. The Company also holds an option on a 75% interest in 12 claims located in McKenzie township, Chibougamau district.

BUILDINGS and EQUIPMENT: Two complete camps, sufficiently large to accommodate working crews, have been erected and all equipment and supplies necessary for the conduct of extensive field operations are on the properties.

The company also owns a diamond drilling outfit, capable of drilling to a depth of 2,500 feet.

PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT: (By Chibougamau Prospectors Limited, prior to formation of Consolidated Chibougamau Goldfields Limited).—More than $200,000 has been expended on the Cedar Bay and Merrill Island properties, where surface work and 6,200 feet of diamond drilling revealed impressive values in gold and copper over commercial widths.

The analysis of Milton Hersey & Company, Montreal, on an average of samples taken from one trench on the shore of Merrill Island over a width of 31.5 feet, shows:

4.30 per cent. copper and $14.05 gold and silver per ton.

Further, the geological features of the properties, in connection with the whole area, have satisfied the owners that these deposits may be expected to extend to great depths.

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT: Reporting the results of development work now in progress, Julius M. Cohen, Consulting Mining Engineer writes as follows:

"Herewith enclosed please find a report covering the first seven Diamond Drill Holes put down on Claim No. 581 of your Chibougamau McKenzie group.

"The results of this drilling have been most gratifying, and show what appears to be two major lenses which were cut by Diamond Drill Holes Nos. 7, 6 and 5-B. In these holes, we have mineralized sections of:

14 ft. assaying:	Gold and Silver	$32.10
	Copper	5.73%
19′ 9″	Gold and Silver	$ 7.89
	Copper	7.19%
16′ 1″	Gold and Silver	$41.38
	Copper	3.18%

and a section of 39′ 7″ which includes the 16′ 1″ section mentioned immediately above, which assays:

39′ 7″	Gold and Silver	$17.24
	Copper	2.40%

(Gold at $20.00 per ounce, Silver at $0.45 per ounce.)

"Additional diamond drilling should be carried on, both to the south-west and the south-east, in order to define the length of the mineralization already found, and an active campaign of surface work should be inaugurated in order to open up some of the ore already found, and to determine its definite strike and pitch.

"Stripping along the strike of the mineralized area has added a length of 74 feet to the east and 42 feet to the west. The eastern section varies from a minimum width of 9 feet to a maximum of 20 feet; the western section varies between 6 and 8 feet in width. In both extensions, sections of massive mineralization have been uncovered. A total length of 596 feet has been stripped to date."

(Sgd.) JULIUS M. COHEN.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Capitalization: 3,000,000 shares of $1.00 Par Value.

Issued for properties: 1,200,000 shares, all of which were placed in escrow with the Prudential Trust Company until March 24th, 1936.

Treasury Stock: Of balance of 1,800,000 treasury shares, 600,000 shares have been underwritten, of which this offer is a part, and an option on 1,200,000 shares has been granted. Financial arrangements, when completed, will provide the treasury of the company with $1,050,000.

OFFICERS

President: A. H. McKAY, of New York, N.Y. *Vice-President:* T. M. KING, of Montreal, Quebec.
Secretary-Treasurer: R. B. WIGHTMAN, Montreal, Quebec.
Directors: GEORGE C. LEWIS, New York, Vice-Pres. and Director, International Carbon Co.; Director, Columbian Carbon Co.; CHARLES M. BARNETT, New York, Pres. and Director, Clinchfield Navigation Co.; Vice-Pres. and Director; Webster Steamship Co. of Can., Williams Steamship Co.; Director, Tankers Corp., New York Harbour & Drydock Co.

ADMINISTRATION

Direction: A. H. McKAY, in charge of exploration and development.
Consulting Engineer: JULIUS M. COHEN, M.E., Montreal, Que.
Field Engineer: NORMAN O. CARPENTER, M.E.
Office of Company: INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING, Montreal, Quebec.
Registrars and Transfer Agents: PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY of Toronto and Montreal.
Solicitors: COOK, MAGEE, NICHOLSON & O'DONNELL, Montreal, Quebec.
Bankers: BARCLAYS BANK (Canada), Montreal, Quebec.

The above statements have been checked and found to be correct.

CONSOLIDATED CHIBOUGAMAU GOLDFIELDS, LIMITED
A. H. McKAY, *President.*

In the event of this offer being over-subscribed, shares of Consolidated Chibougamau Goldfields, Limited, will be allotted on a pro-rata basis, subject to prior consideration for the applications of shareholders of Chibougamau Prospectors, Limited.
Reservations may be made by telephone or telegraph which should be confirmed immediately by letter, enclosing remittance to ensure allotment.

Price: 75c Per Share

This issue having been fully underwritten, proceeds of this offering will not accrue to the treasury of the Company whose securities are hereby sold to you.

Subscriptions may be placed through your bank, your own broker or the financial house whose name appears on this advertisement.

DOHERTY ROADHOUSE & CO.
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
51 King Street, West - - - - Toronto
WAverley 1163

No reports are official unless signed by President, Consulting Engineer or Secretary of Company.

SASK. COAL CODE SETS RIGID RULES FOR COMPETITION

Minimum Prices, Wage Regulations Among Clauses

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—What amounts to a code for Saskatchewan coal mining industry is contained in the new Coal Mines Licensing and Regulation Act. Like most government-enforced codes, the act is being opposed by certain sections of the industry, and it is predicted that the opposition will take tangible form in the near future.

The act, passed during the last legislative session sets minimum prices ranging from $1.25 to $2.10 per ton f.o.b. nearest railway station to the mine and sets a rate of 25 cents per ton higher on all coal loaded on auto trucks at the mine.

The act licenses all mines at $25 and proof must be furnished with the application that wages are in accordance with the Mines Act. It also gives the minister in charge of mines the right to prescribe what in his opinion are fair minimum prices in comparison with general economic conditions.

Rigid Regulations

Every licensed mine must not depart from minimum prices, must not consign coal unless specifically ordered, must make no secret allowances, rebates or concessions, must not split commissions with the idea of evading the act, must not extend special privileges, must not purchase business or obtain information concerning a competitor's business by gifts or bribes, must not misrepresent the analysis or size of his coal, must refrain from using slogans or trademarks used by a competitor, must not try to break a contract between a competitor and his customer, must keep a record of any adjustments made for excess degrade, must confine time for payment of coal delivered to 45 days from date of shipment and shall sell through wholesale or retail distributors unless there is neither at point of delivery.

A schedule of wages must be furnished and no revisions are allowed until after one month following the filing of the schedule. The minister has the right to revoke any license where wages are not paid in accordance with the schedule. Every licensee shall keep accurate books and records of wages paid and coal sold, showing grades, qualities, sizes and prices for inspection at the request of the minister. These regulations became effective on June 12.

The regulations as gazetted states the industry owes a duty to the public, its employees, its customers and to those whose money is invested in the industry. The duty includes the obligation to deal fairly with its employees; to mine its product efficiently, to promote applied research and the proper use of coal and to eliminate waste, to sell at a fair price; to foster orderly, economical channels of distribution from mines to the consumer; to develop new uses; to approve and encourage sound and fair trade practices in mining and distribution and to prevent unfair practices. Fair and constructive competition is to be encouraged but unfair competition must be eliminated.

At the Mines

Buffalo Canadian Mines—The diamond drilling programme at Buffalo Canadian Gold Mines property in Swayze Twp. has been completed according to officials of the company and J. C. Finnan, consulting engineer is now correlating the results in order to advise on a further programme.

* * *

Casey Contact—A 2,000-ft. diamond drilling contract has been let on the Casey Contact property, following surface work which has been under way during the past few weeks. The main showing some 40 ft. in length between two patches of low ground, is said to average 8 ft. in width and gives some interesting values. It is this section that is to be diamond drilled.

* * *

Dome Mines—June production is reported at $601,004 from the treatment of 44,800 tons of ore, and average recovery of $12.50 per ton and an average rate of 1,600 tons daily.

* * *

Fairview Amalgamated Gold Mines—This company reports that power has now reached the mine, and a new compressor plant is being installed.

* * *

McWatters Gold Mines—The new 50-ton mill is under construction at the McWatters Gold Mines in Rouyn township, Quebec, is making good progress and is expected to be operating by August 15, according to latest reports. While initial capacity is 50 tons daily, it is so designed that it can be increased to 100 tons if so desired. Development is centred on the 75-and 150-ft. levels and the 400-ft., or lowest level is receiving little attention at the present time.

* * *

Moffatt Hall Mines—As a result of leasing its Kirkland Lake property on a profit-sharing basis, this company is said to be receiving about $2,500 a week or $130,000. The lessee is shipping about 4 cars of ore a week to Noranda, with a gross value of $5,000, half of which goes to Moffatt Hall.

O'Connell Gold Mines—Shaft sinking is expected to reach the first level in the next couple of weeks, according to official information. A station is to be cut and lateral work started on this level.

* * *

Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C.—June profits amounted to $190,000 after expenses but before charges, it is announced. In the preceding month, profits, on a similar basis, were $187,100.

TRAFALGAR LONG LAC LIMITED

Dentonia Mines Shows Healthy Balance Sheet

At the annual meeting of shareholders of Dentonia Mines held recently, Nelson S. Smith, president, reported that since March 31, last, the date of the balance sheet, the financial position had been materially improved and that $19,149 had been received from the sale of two of the three carloads of concentrates produced. As at March 31, current assets totalled $25,795, including $12,155 in cash and bonds. There is $10,000 on deposit with the West Kootenay Power Co. Current liabilities total $15,885. In addition there is $57,944 owing in respect to lease options on the company's property, on which payments have since been made.

At the company's property, comprising 26 claims eight miles from Greenwood, B.C., and representing some 12,000 ft. on the strike of the Jewel vein, development has been under way since July last year. The old Jewel shaft was retimbered and the old workings extended to the point where the present 100-ton mill was justified. The new mill started late in April and since that time has been treating about 95 tons daily, producing a 25-to-1 concentrate, which is shipped to the smelter. For May the operating costs are reported at about $4 per ton. An extraction of about 88 per cent is reported, while the tailings averaging about .04 oz. of gold per ton are being stored for future treatment, if so desired.

Robert J. Jowsey Joins Proserpine Directorate

Robert J. Jowsey, well known Toronto prospector and mining executive has joined the board of directors of Proserpine Gold Mines, developing a property in the Cariboo district.

A Toronto broker recently took an important financial position in Proserpine following incorporation of the company, which acquired its holdings from the Wilson interests, a privately financed operation at that time.

The new board of directors includes W. R. Wilson, president; Stuart Cameron, vice-president; R. R. Wilson, M.E., managing director; C. M. Campbell, M.E., mine manager; Robert J. Jowsey and A. H. MacNeill, K.C.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending July 9.

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close July 2 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 9
1	.06	.01	Aconda	8,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.33	.13	Aldermac	36,660	.19½	.20½	.19	.20
1	.10	.02½	Alexandria	45,400	.04	.04½	.03½	.04½
No	.18	.09	Algoma	17,500	.11	.12	.09	.09
1	.04	.01½	Amity Copper	25,600	.02	.02	.01½	.02
No	4.51	2.00	Anglo-Huronian	1,027	4.50	4.50	3.80	4.40
1	.08½	.03	Area	3,500	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
No	.20	.03	Arno	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	1.25	.60	Ashley	5,900	.65	.68	.60	.67
1	.17	.13	Astoria Rouyn	139,948	.16½	.18	.13	.13
1	.60	.04	Bagamac	101,700	.16	.16	.14½	.14½
1	.04½	.00¾	Baldwin	33,500	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.22	.09¾	Barry Hollinger	47,100	.09¾	.12½	.09½	.12
1	2.05	1.20	Base Metals	5,860	1.23	1.25	1.20	1.20
5	.91	.16	B.E.A.R.	15,500	.20	.20	.16	.20
1	.51	.26½	Big Missouri	78,917	.30	.42	.28	.39
1	.64½	.23	Bobjo	88,724	.54	.55	.49½	.50
1	3.55	2.40	Bradian	4,297	3.45	3.55	3.30	3.55
No	15.50	9.90	Bralorne	9,348	15.20	15.45	15.10	15.40
1	1.50	1.00	Brazil Gold	9,685	.....	1.50	1.00	1.00
1	.16	.05	Brett Trethewey	9,000	.05	.05½	.05	.05
50c	1.40	.28½	Bridge River Ex.	34,245	1.13	1.41	1.17	1.35
1	.09	.01½	Brownlee	45,700	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.02½	.00¾	Buckingham	8,500	.01	.01½	.00¾	.00¾
1	3.20	1.90	Buffalo Ankerite	36,340	2.60	3.20	2.60	3.03
No	.14	.06	Buffalo Can.	42,200	.09	.09½	.08½	.08½
5	34.50	23.50	Bulolo Gold	630	32.50	32.75	32.50	32.50
No	.05½	.01½	Bunker Hill	15,600	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
5s	1.20	1.00	B'Wana McKubwa	......	1.20	.....	.....	.....
No	.14	.02½	Canam Metals	3,000	.05	.05	.05	.05
1	.20	.05	Can. Kirkland	19,812	.06½	.06½	.05½	.05½
No	.72	.38	Can. Malartic	13,460	.58	.58	.55	.55
1	.02¾	.00½	Capital Rouyn	18,500	.01	.01	.00½	.00½
1	2.85	1.00	Cariboo Gold	3,165	1.37	1.40	1.35	1.35
1	.09	.01	Cartier Malartic	17,700	.03½	.04	.03½	.03½
1	.81½	.49	Castle Trethewey	24,350	.57	.60	.53½	.57
1	.16	.07	Cen. Manitoba	10,600	.08	.08½	.07	.07
1	.98	.54	Cen. Patricia	300,980	.86	.98	.86	.90½
No	.16½	.05½	Chibougamau Pros.	113,500	.14½	.14	.13½	.13½
No	.15½	.05	Church. M. & Mill	12,950	.06½	.07	.05½	.05½
No	.14	.06½	Clericy (new)	9,525	.07	.08	.06½	.07
1	.03¾	.01	Clifton Cons.	7,000	.01½	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
5	5.75	3.50	Coast Copper	180	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.50
1	.06½	.03½	Cobalt Contact	9,000	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.94½	.25	Columario	5,000	.25	.26	.25	.26
5	2.45	1.25	Coniagas	400	1.90	2.05	2.00	2.05
No	1.60	.97	Coniaurum	1,824	1.45	1.45	1.31	1.31
25	170.25	132.00	Cons. Smelters	863	150.00	151.87	149.00	151.25
No	45.50	32.25	Dome Mines	2,295	43.50	44.00	43.00	43.25
No	.07½	.02	Dom. Explorers	3,750	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.02½	.00¾	Dominion Kirk.	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.02	.00¾	Don Rouyn	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.17½	.01	Duparquet	32,950	.14½	.15	.12½	.12½
1	4.35	1.76	Eldorado	58,860	2.09	2.14	1.76	1.86
No	4.15	3.00	Falconbridge	2,130	3.60	3.60	3.45	3.45
1	.11½	.01½	Federal	5,800	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.07	.02¾	Gilbec	23,500	.04	.04	.03¾	.03¾
No	1.97	.70	God's Lake	54,780	1.94	1.97	1.82	1.83
1	.29½	.08	Goldale	415,272	.20½	.29½	.21	.24½
50c	.47	.42	Gold Belt	1,500	.42	.47	.45	.45
10	.57	.16	Goldfield	600	.26	.26	.25	.26
1	.43	.17	Goodfish	29,400	.19½	.28	.18	.27
1	.18½	.02½	Graham Bosquet	89,000	.09	.12½	.08	.09½
1	1.09	.56	Granada Gold	12,150	.58	.59	.56	.57
No	.53	.34	Grandora	9,500	.50	.45	.43	.43
1	1.22	.66	Greene Stabell	61,225	.80	.82	.74	.75
1	.18	.05	Grozelle	1,000	.09	.09	.08	.09
1	.48	.17	Grull Wihksne	700	.19	.19	.17	.17
1	1.86	1.28	Gunnar Gold	36,400	1.85	1.86	1.68	1.69
1	.53½	.14	Halcrow Swayze	16,900	.16	.15	.14	.15
1	.15	.03¾	Harker	61,500	.11	.13	.10	.12½
1	.02½	.00½	Hilltop	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
5	19.50	11.40	Hollinger	1,910	17.70	17.75	17.50	17.60
1	1.40	.93	Howey Gold	32,050	1.30	1.35	1.25	1.27
No	14.50	9.00	Hudson Bay	3,020	13.30	13.70	13.40	13.40
1	14.25	10.45	Inter. Mining	100	13.30	13.90	13.90	13.90
	6.25	4.00	Do., Pur. Warr.	......	5.00	.....	.....	.....
No	29.00	21.15	Int. Nickel	9,077	25.50	25.87	25.00	25.50
1	.48	.28	J. L. Cons. Gold	76,880	.43½	.48	.41½	.43
1	.03	.00¾	Keora Mines	3,500	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
1	.73½	.45	Kirk. Hud. Bay	6,800	.61	.70	.68	.70
1	.05	.00½	Kirk. Hunton	21,750	.01½	.02	.01¾	.01¾
1	.76	.29	Kirkland Lake	77,950	.65	.66	.62	.62
1	.40½	.21	Kirk. Townsite	11,800	.26½	.25½	.21½	.21½
20c	.02½	.01	Koot. Florence	3,000	.01¾	.01¾	.01	.01
1	.23	.02	Lakeland	19,380	.02¾	.03½	.02½	.03½
No	.18	.07	Lake Maron	41,400	.08	.09½	.07½	.09
1	54.50	42.00	Lake Shore	726	53.65	53.75	53.25	53.50
1	.26	.08	Lebel Oro	85,700	.15	.16½	.14	.15½
No	.22	.10	Lee Gold	25,300	.12	.13	.10½	.12½
No	6.65	4.05	Little Long Lac	45,007	6.05	6.65	5.90	6.40
1	3.05	1.85	Macassa	22,867	2.50	2.49	2.37	2.38
1	.08½	.01½	Malrobic	174,500	.03½	.05½	.03½	.04½
No	.17	.06	Mandy	1,100	.10	.10	.09	.09
No	.34	.21½	Manitoba and Eastern	193,850	.28½	.34	.28	.31½
1	1.00	.28	Maple Leaf	78,261	.28	.40	.28	.40
5	50.00	39.25	McIntyre	701	47.25	49.00	46.50	49.00
1	1.74	1.01	McKenzie R. Lake	30,900	1.65	1.74	1.65	1.66
1	.75	.50	McKinley	2,600	.75	.75	.72	.72
No	.06½	.01½	McLeod River	98,300	.04½	.05½	.04½	.05
1	.75	.39	McMillan	87,875	.70	.75	.68	.74
No	.53	.25	McWatters	18,600	.36	.38	.35	.37½
1	1.21	.44	McVittie	14,250	.50	.50	.44	.45
5	1.50	1.25	Mentor Exp. & Dev.	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....
No	2.47	1.60	Mining Corp.	2,435	1.81	1.90	1.81	1.81
1	.08½	.02½	Moffatt Hall	28,500	.05	.05½	.04½	.04½
1	.20	.08½	Moneta	11,500	.15	.16½	.15	.15
1	.04	.01¾	Murphy	23,000	.02	.02½	.01¾	.01¾
No	.09½	.02	Newbec	6,500	.03½	.03½	.03	.03¾
1	.06½	.03	Night-Hawk Penn.	176,500	.04	.06½	.03½	.04
5	2.85	2.00	Nipissing	2,500	2.30	2.30	2.15	2.30
No	45.05	33.25	Noranda	4,072	43.25	44.00	42.75	43.75
No	.54	.24½	Nor. Canada	2,000	.30	.33	.29	.29
1	.27	.10	Osisko	2,500	.12	.12	.11	.11
1	.72	.36	Parkhill	19,550	.43	.42	.39½	.39½
1	.06	.01½	Pawnee Kirk.	2,500	.02¾	.02¾	.02½	.02½
1	.31½	.19	Paymaster	52,610	.22	.24½	.20	.23½
1	1.40	.67	Pend Oreille	1,210	.70	.75	.67	.69
1	.05½	.02½	Peterson Cobalt	500	.03	.02¾	.02¾	.02¾
1	1.73	1.40	Pickle Crow	52,395	1.65	1.73	1.61	1.67
1	14.15	10.75	Pioneer Gold B.C.	1,825	13.65	13.50	13.10	13.25
1	.08½	.01¾	Porcupine Crown	26,000	.04½	.05½	.04	.05
1	.03	.00½	Potter Doal	3,500	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	1.75	1.02	Premier Gold	10,475	1.19	1.30	1.18	1.30
1	.06½	.01½	Preston E. Dome	28,400	.03	.04½	.03	.04
No	.60	.30	Prospectors Air's	100	.40	.30	.30	.30
1	.70	.15	Quebec Gold	40,350	.17	.20½	.16	.19
No	.15	.05	Quemont	700	.07	.06	.06	.06
1	1.73	.27	Read Authier	46,163	1.64	1.66	1.42	1.49
1	1.29	.75	Reno	15,300	.76	.92	.81	.85
1	.02½	.00½	Ribago	19,800	.01	.01½	.01	.01
1	.05½	.01½	Ritchie	7,600	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.11½	.01½	Robb Montbray	63,400	.06½	.07½	.06½	.07
1	5.55	1.75	San Antonio	16,794	5.25	5.30	5.10	5.15
1	1.43	.75	Sherritt Gordon	21,576	.86	.85	.75	.82
1	2.64	1.43	Siscoe	34,820	2.32	2.34	2.30	2.31
1	.07½	.02½	South Keora	4,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.26½	.09½	South Tiblemont	36,350	.13½	.14	.13	.13
No	.45	.08½	Stadacona	91,930	.42	.43	.39	.39
1	.65	.31	St. Anthony	73,985	.54	.61	.52	.55
No	2.00	1.00	Sudbury Basin	5,175	1.55	1.55	1.43	1.52
1	.16½	.07	Sudbury Contact	2,500	.09½	.09	.09	.09
1	.11½	.00½	Sudbury Mines	34,700	.09	.09½	.08½	.09½
No	.18	.18	Sudbury Nickel	......	.18	.....	.....	.....
1	.54	.44	Sullivan Cons.	9,339	.45	.48	.45	.46
1	.50	.25	Sullivan Gold	7,625	.39	.39½	.37	.39
1	3.20	1.29	Sylvanite	20,545	2.85	2.86	2.80	2.84
1	8.05	5.75	Teck Hughes	30,302	6.85	7.10	6.80	6.90
1	.59	.20	Thom. Cadillac	80,642	.44½	.51½	.40	.48
1	.76	.26	Towagmac	5,900	.45	.48	.43	.47
1	.85	.35	Treadwell	800	.48	.45	.45	.45
No	.02½	.01½	Vacuum Gas	3,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	1.22	.77	Ventures	16,885	.84	.84	.80	.82
1	.03½	.01½	Vickers	6,000	.01½	.02	.01½	.01½
No	1.53	1.02	Waite Amulet	9,368	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.05
50c	.50	.07	Wayside	87,600	.08½	.09	.07	.07½
1	.43	.22	White Eagle	22,255	.24	.24	.22	.22½
1	.07½	.03½	White Lake	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
1	.18	.07	Wiltsey Coughlan	3,200	.10	.09	.08	.09
1	.20	.05	Wood Kirkland	7,000	.13	.13½	.11	.12
No	10.25	6.75	Wright-Hargreaves	4,735	9.65	9.65	9.40	9.50

OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close July 2 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 9
No	.33	.17	Acme Gas & Oil	16,250	.21	.22	.20	.20
1	.20	.09	Admiral	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
1	1.60	1.02	Ajax	3,450	1.12	1.10	1.03	1.03
1	.25	.10	Alta. Pacific	1,500	.13	.10	.10	.10
No.	.35	.17	Associated	935	.18	.18½	.17	.18
No	.13	.05	Baltac	3,500	.05	.05	.05	.05
No	1.60	.73	Calgary & Ed.	900	.75	.75	.75	.75
1	.15	.05	Calmont	4,860	.07	.07½	.05	.07
1	.12	.05½	Common. Pete.	......	.05½	.....	.....	.....
No	.65	.28	Dalhousie	1,405	.32	.32	.28	.30
No	.30	.10	East Crest	4,450	.13	.14	.12½	.13
No	.58	.09	Erie Gas	1,300	.13	.15	.15	.15
No	.75	.32	Foothills	......	.35	.....	.....	.....
No	1.90	1.01	Home	4,870	1.18	1.14	1.01	1.05
No	.05	.02	Homestead	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.17	.12	Homestead O. & G.	4,500	.14	.16½	.14½	.16½
No	.44	.16	Lowery	500	.17	.17	.17	.17
No	.42	.20	Merland	5,850	.30	.30½	.26	.26
1	.48	.10	Midwal	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
5	.17½	.08	Nordon	3,700	.09½	.09	.08	.08½
No	.09	.03½	Oil Selections	1,000	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.34	.15	Olga Gas & Oil	3,700	.16	.18	.16	.17
1	1.10	.60	Petrol Oil & Gas	1,300	.75	.70	.60	.60
No	19.55	14.00	Royalite	65	14.50	15.00	14.00	14.50
1	.13	.06½	Sarnia Oil	550	.07	.07½	.06½	.06½
No	.47	.07	South West Pete.	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
No	.97	.63	Wainwright West	58,983	.84	.95	.85	.93

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
(Transaction for Week to July 4.)

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close June 26 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 4
1	.09½	.03½	Alexandria	7,700	.04½	.04½	.03½	.03½
25c	.03¾	.01	Bayview	4,500	.01½	.02	.01¾	.01¾
20c	.08½	.03	Beaver Silver	14,600	.03½	.04	.03½	.04
25c	.03½	.01	Bluebird	5,000	.02	.01	.01	.01
1	3.55	2.10	Bradian Gold	6,540	3.45	3.55	3.35	3.35
No	15.25	9.85	Bralorne	7,558	14.90	15.25	14.95	15.00
1	.48	.17	Bridge River Cons.	26,950	.24	.25	.22	.23
50c	1.31	.28	Bridge River Exp.	90,250	1.04	1.31	1.01	1.29

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close July 2 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 9
50c	.27	.18	B. R. Mountain Gold	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....
100	99.00	99.00	B. C. Electric, pref.	.....	99.00	.....	.....	.....
1	1.76	.51½	B. C. Nickel	24,300	.85	.92	.81	.84
1	1.25	.90	B. C. Silver	......	.90	.....	.....	.....
50c	.29	.16	Butte I.X.L.	10,500	.19	.19	.18	.18
1	.24	.17	Can. Rand	9,800	.20	.20	.17	.19
1	2.90	1.00	Cariboo Gold	11,500	1.37	1.48	1.36	1.37
No	12.60	8.75	Coast Breweries	60	10.00	10.75	10.75	10.75
1	.45	.18	Congress Gold	61,400	.20	.32½	.20	.31
25c	.02	.00¾	Cork Province	1,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.08	.05	Cotton Belt	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.06	.01½	Dalhousie Mines	3,300	.02½	.03	.02	.02
No	2.07	.25	Dentonia	26,300	.55	.60	.51	.52
1	.45	.18	Dunwell	2,600	.25	.24	.23	.23
No	.44½	.14	Fairview Amal.	3,800	.16½	.17	.14	.14
1	.12	.07½	Federal Gold	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.30	George Copper	......	.31	.....	.....	.....
50c	.02½	.01½	George Enterprise	3,000	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.06½	.01½	Georgia River	7,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.08	.01	Glacier Creek	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.63	.35	Golconda	2,200	.36	.38½	.37	.38½
5c	.20	.13	Golconda Ex.	......	.13	.....	.....	.....
50c	.63½	.27	Gold Belt	30,132	.39	.47	.39	.47
50c	.51	.30	Gold Mountain	2,200	.35	.36	.35	.36
50c	.06	.02½	Grandview	35,000	.02½	.03	.03	.03
No	.35	.18	Grange Mines	9,923	.24	.25	.22	.22
1	.50	.15	Grull Wihksne	26,550	.20	.19	.17	.17
No	.16	.06	Haida Gold	400	.06	.08	.08	.08
	.26	.18	Hedley Amal.	8,450	.20	.22	.18	.18
No	.29	.14	Hedley Sterling	......	.16	.....	.....	.....
1	.09½	.04	Hercules Cons.	103,300	.05½	.06½	.05	.05
No	.28	.07	Home Gold	15,100	.13½	.13½	.12½	.13
1	.04	.01	Independence	8,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.04	.01½	Indian Mines	18,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.15½	.10	Inter. Coal	......	.15½	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.29	Jack Waite	500	.38½	.35	.35	.35
50c	.65	.19	Kootenay Belle	3,350	.47	.48	.43	.45
25c	.02	.00½	Kootenay King	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.01½	.00½	L. & L. Cons.	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00½	Lakeview	3,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
No	2.95	2.40	Little Long Lac	......	2.95	.....	.....	.....
10c	.06	.03	Lucky Jim	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
No	.40	.11	Mak Siccar	500	.28	.26	.26	.26
50c	.01½	.00½	Marmot Metals	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
10c	.33	.09	Meridian Min.	38,100	.13½	.14½	.11½	.12
5c	.04	.03¾	Metaline Metals	......	.03¾	.....	.....	.....
No	.85	.13	Minto Mines	70,500	.29	.29½	.23	.24
25c	.01½	.00½	Mohawk	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.27	.26	Mont'y Ackerman	......	.27	.....	.....	.....
50c	.46½	.20	Morning Star	7,100	.24	.25	.20	.20
1	.05½	.01½	Morton Woolsey	10,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.09	.03½	National Silver	12,300	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.13	.02	Native Sons	16,200	.03	.04	.02	.03
50c	1.36	.50	Nicola	24,300	.56	.57	.54	.56
50c	.17	.08	Noble Five	24,350	.08½	.08½	.08	.08½
No	.19½	.10	Norgold	28,000	.17	.16½	.15	.15½
1	.54	.12½	Pavilion	600	.48	.49	.48	.48
1	14.25	11.00	Pioneer Gold	3,245	13.25	13.50	13.20	13.25
50c	.18	.08	Porter Idaho	4,700	.09	.09	.08½	.09
No	.02½	.00¾	Premier Border	26,900	.01	.01	.00¾	.00¾
1	.06	.03	Quatsino Copper	1,500	.03	.04	.04	.04
50c	.19	.06	Red Hawk	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
No	.27	.09	Reeves McDonald	2,800	.17	.16	.15	.15
1	1.25	.75	Reno Gold	18,850	.80	.95	.75	.92
1	.15	.05	Reward Mining	7,000	.07	.07	.05	.05
No	.27	.13	Richfield Cariboo	......	.13	.....	.....	.....
1	.03½	.01	Rufus Argenta	8,000	.01	.01½	.01	.01
1	.05	.02	Ruth Hope	100	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.55	.27	Sally Mines	4,250	.30	.32	.29	.30
50c	.35	.15	Salmon Gold	1,900	.18	.18	.15	.16
1	.09	.04	Silverado	1,000	.07	.04	.04	.04
25c	.04½	.02	Silvercrest	15,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02
20c	.17	.04	Silversmith	6,000	.09	.10	.09	.09
50c	.03½	.01	Snowflake	1,300	.01	.02	.01	.01
1	.46	.25	Standard Gold	300	.33	.25	.25	.25
10	6.00	4.75	Sunshine	......	5.75	.....	.....	.....
1	.28	.20	Sunloch	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
No	1.20	.45	Taylor Bridge	26,825	.55	.59	.49	.49
1	.54	.35	Taylor Windfall	19,456	.36	.52	.36	.51
25c	.05	.04	Thurlow Gold	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
5	.25	.20	Toric	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
50c	.28	.04½	United Empire	7,000	.15	.16	.13½	.15
No	3.50	1.40	Vidette Gold	1,625	2.00	2.10	1.70	1.90
No	.24	.06½	Viking	11,000	.11½	.11½	.09	.09½
No	.27½	.08	Waterloo Gold	1,000	.09½	.10	.08½	.08½
25c	.03	.01	Waverly Tangier new	26,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.47	.08	Wayside	121,323	.12	.12½	.08	.08½
20c	.03	.01½	Wellington	1,000	.01½	.02	.02	.02
No	.44	.24	White Eagle	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
1	.10½	.04	Whitewater	9,500	.04½	.05½	.04½	.05½

OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close July 2 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 9
1	.15½	.08	Amalgamated	4,500	.10½	.11	.09	.10
1	.08	.03½	Anaconda	1,000	.03	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.12	.05	Askalta	1,400	.05	.05½	.05	.05
1	.10	.10	Brit. Dominion	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.10½	.05	Crow's Nest	4,700	.07	.07	.06	.07
No	.09½	.03	Devenish	75	.03½	.03	.03	.03
No	.01½	.00½	Fabyan Pete	40,100	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.16½	.06	Freehold	4,000	.08	.07½	.07	.07
No	.13	.05	Hargal	......	.06	.....	.....	.....
No	.35	.15	High Sarcee	1,000	.20	.19	.17	.17
No	.05	.00½	Madison	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.35	.05	Marjon Oil	3,700	.06½	.06½	.05½	.05½
No	.05½	.02½	McD. Segur Ex.	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.47	.25	McLeod	456	.35	.30	.25	.25
No	.22	.12	Mercury	1,200	.13	.13½	.13	.13
No	.22	.10	Mill City Pete	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.33	.19	Model	1,200	.19	.19	.19	.19
No	.18	.06	Okalta	3,600	.06	.06½	.06½	.06½
100	30.00	18.00	Do., pref.	......	30.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.17	.06	Pacalta Oil	3,000	.07	.08	.07	.07
No	.75	.14	Ranchmen's	......	.57	.....	.....	.....
No	.04	.02½	Richfield	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.20	Spooner	1,000	.20	.27	.27	.27
No	.11½	.04½	United	......	.04½	.....	.....	.....
No	.50	.11	Vanalta	500	.18	.16	.16	.16
1	.20	.16	Vulcan	......	.16	.....	.....	.....
1	.35	.15	Wellington Oil	......	.35	.....	.....	.....

DIVIDEND PAYERS

Company	Rate	Yield	Company	Rate	Yield
Acme Gas†	2c.	.....	McIntyre	1.62½	3.30
Ajax Oil	8c.	7.76	Mercury Oils	4c.	.....
Bralorne	60c.	3.89	Merland Oils*	5c.	.....
Bulolo Gold‡	60c.	.....	Model Oils	3c.	.....
Coast Brew.	92c.	8.57	Noranda‡	$1	.....
Coniagas‡	12½c.	.....	Petrol Oil‡*	1c.	.....
Cons. Smelters	2.00	.....	Premier	12c.	9.23
Dome Mines	$2+$1.50	8.09	Pioneer, B.C.	60c.	4.52
Falconbridge	5c.	.....	Royalite	50c.	.....
Goldfield Cons.‡*	5c.	.....	San Antonio†	5c.	.....
Hollinger	60c.+30c.	5.40	Siscoe	12+3c.	.....
Howe Sound	$3	.....	Sunshine Min.	5+7c.	.....
Howey Gold	6c.	.....	Sylvanite	20+5c.	.....
Int. Coal & Coke‡	1c.	.....	Teck-Hughes	60c.	8.69
Int. Nickel c.	10c.	.....	Wright-Har.	40+10c.	5.26
Lake Shore	$2+$1	5.60			

‡Interim. †Initial. *Paid in 1933.

Unlisted Mining Stocks

July 10, 1934

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Adanac	..	.20	Kirk. Gold	.24	.28
Alschback	.07½	..	Kowkash	.03	.05
Arntfield Gold	.72	.80	Lafayette L. Lac	.21	.23
Arntfield Synd.	.78	.84	Lake Geneva	.10	.15
Assoc. Gold & F.	1.05	1.15	Long Lac Adair	.40	.44
Bankfield Gold	.89	.92	Long Lac Lag	.35	.38
Bathurst	.04	.05	Lamaq. Contact	.23	.26
Beattie	1.25	1.35	Lamaque Gold	2.00	2.40
Bidgood	.03½	.05	McCarthy Webb	.05	.07
Big Long Lac	.24	.28	McFarlane L. Lac	.25	.27
Black River	.28	.31	McL. Cockshutt	.58	.61
Bob Tough	.30	.35	McQuaig R. Lake	.44	.46
Bussieres Min.	.60	..	Mancey Mine	.22	.24
Calder Bosquet	.25	.30	Matachewan Can.	.14	.17
Can. Pandora	..	.15	Metals Devel.	.07	.09
Can. Radium	.06	.10	Middle Bay	.31	.34
Canusa Mining	.06	.08	Minefinders	2.00	3.00
Casey Contact	.32	.34	Martin-Bird Un.	16.00	20.00
Casey Summit	.60	.70	Murwood	.31	.34
Cen. Malartic	13.00	17.00	Mosher Gold	.30	.33
Cent. Porc.	.49	.54	Mont. Acker	..	.30
Clover G. Units	..	43.00	N.A.M.E. Units	11.00	13.00
Clover Gold	.28	.30	Newroy Gold	..	.34
Cochenour Wil.	80.00	90.00	Normetal Mine	.50	..
Columario (old)	.15	.20	North West Min.	.22	.25
Condor Cons.	.30	.33	Norco Thomp.	.28	.31
Continental Kirk.	.04½	.07	Nu Sigma Gold	24.00	26.00
Craw. Sud. Syn.	..	13.00	O'Connell Gold	..	.38
Crown Reserve	.08	.10	Payore Mines	.22½	.25
Cuniptau	.52	.60	Peninsular Pet.	.00½	.01
Delta Units	45.00	65.00	Pontiac Rouyn	.85	.90
Demers Placer	.90	.95	Powell Rouyn	1.13	1.17
Domest. Gas	1.50	2.00	Que. Eureka	.09	.12
Dorval Siscoe	..	17.00	Queen Lebel	.23	.26
Dunlop Cons.	.03½	.04½	Rice Lake	.70	.73
Eagle Oil	.65	.75	Rouyn Reward	.35	.37
El Bonanza	.19	.24	Roche Long Lac	.32	.36
Fifty-three Syn.	1.50	2.00	Rubec	.03	.04
Fleming Thomp.	..	55.00	Scotia Gold	.34	.37
Forty-Four Gold	14.00	15.00	Senneterre Gold	8.00	11.00
Garnet Long Lac	.13	.15	Silveradium U.	100.00	130.00
Glenora Gold	..	.35	Silver Valley	.03	.05
Gold Eagle	.60	.64	Smelter Gold	.22	.24
Goldside Stk.	.25	.30	Sourdough Un.	5.00	10.00
Gr. Bear Dev.	.20	.25	So. McK. Island	.33	.35
Gr. Bear Lake	.27	.37	Supreme Gold	.18	.20
Gabrielle	.74	.78	Talisman Gold	.80	.90
Hardrock	.90	.95	Tashota Goldfield	.42	.47
Hardrock Units	80.00	85.00	Tiblemont Island	1.05	1.15
Herbin L. Un.	18.00	22.00	Titurno Units	17.00	21.00
Horseshoe	.08	.10	Toburn	1.30	1.38
Hudson Pat.	.58	.62	Trafalgar L. Lac	.25	.26
Internat. Gold	..	.34	United Gold	1.00	1.10
Island Lake	.08	.12	Upper Can. Gold	.26	.28
Jellicoe	..	.19	Wendigo	.68	.74
Johnson Nipigon	..	.30	Young Davidson	.32	.37
Jomac Synd.	34.00	37.00	Wingold	.38	.41
Kenty Gold	..	.70	Wanapitei	..	27.00

Source of quotations on application. Not guaranteed.

TO DREDGE FRASER ALL YEAR ROUND COMPANY STATES

Fraser River Gold Plans Active Programme in B. C.

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Dredging of the Fraser River for gold will be continued at all seasons of the year, according to J. Hume Robertson, engineer in charge of operations for Fraser River Golds, which has acquired dredging rights for a considerable distance in the Hope district.

The company's hydraulic elevator dredge has been towed to the ground and construction of a power plant at Jones Creek will be commenced immediately. The plant should be ready for operation in about three months. Mr Robertson says that 76 acres, or roughly half a mile of river bed, with gravel to a depth of 30 ft., will keep the present dredge working at full capacity of 10,000 cubic yards per day for one year. He added that the dredge could be operating up and down the river several miles in each direction, as it was only a question of transporting power by cable from Jones Creek.

Mr. Robertson was engaged in gold dredging in Malaya for 17 years and he believes the Fraser River will offer comparatively minor problems. Bucket dredges were required in Malaya to work the hard clay, but the sand and gravel bottom of the Fraser enables the use of hydraulic equipment. As the river is open all year it will be possible to operate in winter as well as in summer.

Toburn Gold Mines Pays Third Dividend of 2 Cents

A third dividend of two cents per share has been declared payable by directors of Toburn Gold Mines. Shareholders of record on July 28 will receive a disbursement of two cents per share on August 22, 1934. The initial dividend of the company of two cents per share was paid on February 22 and a like dividend on May 22. This indicates that quarterly dividends of two cents per share or eight cents annually are planned.

Developing New Use For Quesnel Earth

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Another forward step in the efforts of the National Research Council to discover new uses for natural resources, was announced this week. Earth deposits at Quesnel, B.C., have been found suitable for the manufacture of diatomite bricks—a porous, heat-resistant brick used to line blast furnaces. Bricks made out of Quesnel earth have been proved, under test, to be practically as good as the output of diatomite brick plants in California, Algeria and the Island of Moler in Europe.

Goldale - Birch Bay Pact Takes Up 200,000 Shares

Some confusion has existed as to the claims held by Birch Bay Gold Mines which is being financed by Goldale Mines. The company's holdings were first staked several years ago for the late Dr. J. McIntosh Bell and about $2,000 was spent on surface work. When they became open again for staking last summer Messrs. T. H. Rae and W. Smith restaked them, later forming the Birch Bay Gold Mines, with a capitalization of $2,000,000 in $1 par value shares.

Under the terms of the agreement with the Goldale Mines, 200,000 shares have been firmly underwritten and a further 700,000 optioned. First call is also given on 100,000 shares additional if required for financing.

Vidette Gold Mines Output Now Two Tons Per Day

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Vidette Gold Mines, Ltd., near Tobacco Flats, is now producing two tons of concentrates daily with a content of 25 ounces of gold at a value of about $875, according to reports from the mine. Production is now limited to a mill running in over 30 per cent development ore, and it is expected that values will decline somewhat when output is stepped up in the near future.

Golden Summit Completes Bases for New Machinery

Concrete foundations for the new compressor and the two new 60 h.p. boilers have been poured at the Golden Summit Mines, in the Kirkland Lake district, according to word from the mine. The compressor and boilers are now being set in position and will be ready to go into operation almost immediately. The present double shift will then be replaced by a 24-hour day of three shifts.

The new 500-ft. hoist has been installed for over a month and is working smoothly. The main shaft is being sunk to the 500-ft. level, and is now down 300 ft. A station has been cut at the 250-ft. level, and short cross-cuts driven east and west will be immediately commenced concurrently on the 250-, 375-, and 500-ft. levels to intersect the high-grade veins already opened up at the surface and in the 125-ft. horizon.

Report Cariboo Cons. To Get Shares in Island Mt.

A report from Vancouver states that the Cariboo Consolidated Gold Mines, subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corp., holding property in the Cariboo district is to be wound up and the shares of Island Mountain Mines allotted in exchange on the basis of one Island Mountain to four Cariboo Consolidated.

Island Mountain Mines will then become the public company with Newmont in control. The Reward Mining Co. retains a five per cent interest in Island Mountain Mines, or 50,000 shares. At the present time plans are under way for the construction of a 50-ton mill at this property.

Shawkey Buys Compressors Pushes Development Work

Shawkey Gold Mines has taken steps to start an aggressive development programme by purchasing two 140 h.p. Atlas Polar Diesel engines and compressors for its property in the Siscoe area of Quebec.

A crew has been at work on the surface for the past two months and a vein some 900 ft. in length has been exposed which is reported to average about eight feet in width.

The surface plant has been completely rehabilitated and with the new power plant in operation the crew will be augmented.

Movements of Mining Men

R. J. Jowsey, director of Fifty Three Syndicate, and president of God's Lake Gold Mines has left Winnipeg for The Pas and for the property of the company at Herb Lake. From there he will go to God's Lake, where he hopes to witness the cutting of the vein on the 150- and 275-ft. levels on Elk Island.

G. B. Tribble has been put in charge of surface exploration by Rice Lake Gold Mines, and James Baskie, B. Sc. will make a complete geological survey for the same company, developing a group of claims in the Rice Lake area of Manitoba.

Gilbert LaBine, managing director of Eldorado Gold Mines, recently left with M. L. Pochon, chief chemist at the company's Port Hope refinery, for the property in Great Bear Lake. Mr. LaBine will remain for about five weeks, while Mr. Pochon's visit will be more fleeting.

Reno Gold's Production Totals $60,059 in June

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Reno Gold's production in June totalled $60,059, as compared with $53,000 for May, according to officials of the Sheep Creek mine. The recovery was from 2,431 tons milled, or 570 tons less than in May.

The average milling rate was 86 tons daily, although the plant is now running at capacity of 100 tons daily and maintained that rate during most of the past month. Machinery overhaul necessitated a reduction to 60 tons a day for a while.

Index to Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 139.6 for the week ending July 5, as compared with 138.9 for the previous week.

Nineteen gold stocks rose from 134.1 to 135.1, and four base metals stocks fell from 163.2 to 162.8.

Wellington Oil & Gas—A capital distribution of 25 cents has been declared by this company, payable to shareholders of record July 12.

"How to Make Your Business Live"

By R. M. HAULTAIN

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This is a Canadian handbook for the business man on today's methods of making his business live.

The annals of Canadian business overflow with romantic tales of the growth and development of individual firms and companies. Scarcely a community but boasts the names of merchants, industrial leaders and business men who have achieved notable success in building some type of business which has brought fame to its founder and ultimate comfort to his family.

Sometimes these firms live and prosper long after the death of their founder; sometimes they are carried on by the sons and grandsons of the founder himself.

More often, unfortunately, they do not survive long after the loss of the founder's guiding hand. Ruthless forces squeeze the liquid reserves out of business interests as they pass through the mill of credit restriction and taxation after death.

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4. Creating a quick cash market for your interest if you die;
5. Building liquid reserves for emergencies.

This book describes in detail certain agreements between business associates, the reasons for the agreements, and methods of financing them with ear-marked life insurance. The book also shows clearly the power of life insurance as a means to definite ends in business. It gives constructive plans to discuss with your associates, also with your banker, your lawyer, and your life underwriter.

Originally the articles on which the book is based appeared as a special series of contributed articles by Mr. Haultain, in The Financial Post. They proved to be the first complete Canadian treatment of this important topic. The demand for reprint articles became so large as to indicate clearly the need for publication in book form.

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HEAVY RESPONSE CENTRAL PATRICIA STOCK OFFERING

Two Montreal Investment Houses Sell 150,000 Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Prompt oversubscription met the public offering of 150,000 shares of Central Patricia Gold Mines stock at the market, by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., and W. C. Pitfield & Co.

Following a report prepared by Cyril W. Knight and Victor Emery, mining engineers, of the Central Patricia property, the two Montreal investment banking houses arranged to acquire a block of the outstanding shares of the company. The books were closed a few minutes after the stock was offered, with subscriptions nearly doubling the number of shares offered.

Particulars of Mine

Central Patricia mine is located in the Pickle Lake-Crow River district of Northwestern Ontario and comprises 90 claims having a total area of 3,836 acres. Considerable development work has already been undertaken on the property, it is indicated. A 50-ton mill recently went into production, with results reported to be satisfactory. Other plant and equipment erected on the property include a three-compartment shaft, hoist, compressor, boilers and electric power plant which will provide the power until hydro-power is made available next spring from the new plant being constructed on the Albany River by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Golden Star Pours Brick Say Ore Runs $18 Per Ton

With a 25-ton mill operating below capacity since April 19, Golden Star Consolidated Mines reports that a further gold brick has been poured. This mill run proves the value of the ore treated to be about $18 per ton, officials claim.

Golden Star is operating in the Rainy River district of Ontario, two miles south of Mine Centre. The company claims there is an ample supply of good ore in hand on the surface dumps, which is being supplemented by broken ore from the open cut.

Calgary & Edmonton Corp. May Output 25,417 bbls.

Calgary & Edmonton Corp. report the May production of 25,417 barrels of oil from wells on leases held by the corporation. The royalty on this production was $9,125 in May last as compared with $8,740 in May, 1933.

Difficulty is reported in clearing the company's Longview well at the south end of the Turner Valley. This well was completed on June 7 and put on production test on June 20 with records starting June 28. At the present time the well is producing 21 barrels of crude naphtha daily and officials are hopeful of it increasing.

Highwood Sarcee Listed On Toronto's Exchange

Shares of Highwood-Sarcee Oils have been called for trading on the mining section of the Toronto Stock Exchange on July 9.

The company was incorporated in 1929 to acquire control of the Highwood Petroleum & Natural Gas Co. on a share exchange basis. It has an authorized capitalization of 2,000,000 shares of no par value of which 1,542,343 are outstanding. The head office is 61 Canada Life Bldg., Calgary; transfer agents and registrars are Toronto General Trust Corp.

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Mining Personages in Canada

—*Sketched from life by Evan Macdonald.*

HON. JUSTICE T. E. GODSON

Judge of the Ontario Mining Court, whose administration is noted for that rare combination—friendliness with dignity. For a number of years Mr. Godson practised law in the north, and was the first magistrate of Golden City, in the Porcupine boom days. His hobbies: horses and golf.

Friendliness, With Dignity Is Motto of Mining Court

Mr. Justice Godson Combines Both Qualities, Miners Find

Thanks to Gilbert and Sullivan and a well established English tradition, the prefix "Mr. Justice—" stirs in the mind a picture of dour individuals in long flowing white wigs and a continual state of calm untouchability, and aloofness.

Thanks to Mr. Justice Godson, this impression can be dispelled in a moment by a visit to the Ontario Mining Court, over which he presides.

Well-groomed to the point of faddism, Mr. Godson has acquired the difficult art of emanating friendliness, without losing one vestige of dignity. It is probably this knack more than anything else which has earned him an enviable reputation among mining men, from prospector to executive. Mining men are notoriously chary of pomp and circumstance, and appreciate the way Mr. Justice "Tommy" Godson interprets the law without becoming entangled in its well known red tape.

Nevertheless it would be a bad mistake to think that Mr. Godson's court, despite its lack of red tape, is not a court of law in every sense of the word. Mr. Godson is jealous to a fault of his prerogatives and the respect due his court. But somehow he never seems to have any trouble getting it, which is probably the reason he can afford to be friendly and helpful. Or, of course, it might be vice versa.

Existing vs. Living

Mr. Godson was born and educated in Toronto, but has yet to be married in Toronto, or anywhere else, for that matter. With his unmarried brother, and two unmarried sisters he lives at 82 Admiral Road, during the winter, and at the Godson summer home, Niagara-on-the-Lake, during the warmer months. He would probably express it differently and say that he existed at 82 Admiral Rd. and lives at Niagara-on-the-Lake, but that would simply be because he has a horse at the latter place, and more time to play golf, two sports which are an essential factor to living, according to Mr. Godson's point of view.

After graduating from Osgoode Hall, and serving his articles with the law firm of Beattie and Blackstock, Mr. Godson struck north and opened up an office at Beaverton. Then he went to Bracebridge, about 1907-8, when everybody was talking mining. From that time on, Mr. Godson's life was closely intertwined with mining.

Like everybody else, Mr. Godson took a keen interest in mining, more so because most of his practice was connected with that industry. When Golden City came into existence in 1909 on the crest of the Porcupine boom, Mr. Godson extended his practice to that place, and in short order was appointed first magistrate of Golden City. Mr. Godson became Magistrate Godson.

Knew Mr. Ferguson

A school time acquaintance with a boy named George Howard Ferguson ripened into a lifelong friendship. About the time Mr. Godson was being made magistrate at Golden City, George Howard was being made Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, under Sir James Whitney. So when the commissioner of Mines for Ontario died, whom should G. Howard Ferguson think of but his old friend, Godson. He spoke to Sir James, who spoke to Godson's brother in Toronto, who spoke to Godson.

It is still one of Mr. Justice Godson's proudest memories that at the time of his appointment, Sir James Whitney told the press; "Mr. Godson didn't seek the office. The office sought him." So Magistrate Godson became Commissioner Godson.

Shortly after his appointment, Commissioner Godson's duties were widened in scope. Mining became established as a major Ontario industry, and the disputes he had to settle became more numerous and more portentous. Mr Ferguson could see this for himself. So Commissioner Godson became Judge Godson, and his administration a court of law.

Such a steadily climbing career could not be stopped, and it was almost inevitable that after heading a Royal Commission to investigate the Hollinger disaster of 1928, Judge Godson should soon become known as Mr. Justice Godson, the title which he holds today.

Travels in North

Besides settling disputes from his office, Mr. Justice Godson does a lot of travelling to and from the points where disputes arise, as with impoverished mining men, it is easier for the mountain to go to Mahomet. Although when travelling on circuit, Justice Godson's entourage is small, comprising only himself, it is one of the legal wonders of Ontario how he is able, given any setting, to create the atmosphere which surrounds the deliberations of the Privy Council. The mountain may go to Mahomet, but in doing so, it loses none of its stature or its awesome dignity.

The handwriting of Justice Godson is one of the most colorful things about a colorful personality. It is a standing joke at Queen's Park that Mr. Godson is so kind hearted, that in signing judgments which might mean loss of thousands to somebody, he disguises his signature so that the loser may not know who dealt the blow, much as a prisoner is blindfolded before being decapitated.

An analysis of this signature, recently made by a famous New York graphologist, who was unaware he was treating the signature of a bencher, is peculiarly to the point, in summarising Mr. Godson's character. The Graphologist wrote, after wrestling with the signature:

"His judgments in ordinary affairs as they concern himself would seem to be lacking forethought and reflection. At the same time his judgments on impersonal affairs, on matters not concerning himself are not only well founded in reflection, but unerringly precise. . . . He is at once selfish and altruistic; very human; always thoroughly likeable. if at all times teasingly exasperating. He would be brilliant in retort."

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HEARTY APPROVAL IS GIVEN N. S. COAL BY ONTARIO USERS

Survey Shows Satisfactory Results in Competition With U. S. Product

After two years testing, Nova Scotia coal has been given the stamp of approval by Ontario industrialists.

And this in spite of the fact that when first introduced into central Canada, in competition with long established United States bituminous coal, it was looked upon with frank suspicion.

With the idea of finding out just what the result of the two years experiment was, Modern Power and Engineering, well-known industrial publication, asked some of the larger Ontario industrial users who have experimented with Nova Scotia Coal, what their experience had been. In an article in the June issue, the results of this survey are published, and show that in all cases these industries have found the coal satisfactory and have become regular users of it.

Aided by Subventions

Although Nova Scotia coal, up to two years ago, had been used to a very limited extent in Ontario, it was not until 1932 that the Dominion government, through tariff regulations, and freight subventions made it possible to market this product on a reasonably competitive basis in central Canada. Since that time it has been making steady headway against American bituminous with industrial users. In every one of the cases cited by Modern Power and Engineering, the coal used was the "Dominion" brand mined and distributed by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp.

Nova Scotia coal has been used consistently by the Peterborough Works, Canadian General Electric, since early in 1932. This company states that they have found the coal to be uniform, and that storage presents no temperature problems. They found that coal brought via barge to Toronto, and then by rail to Peterborough was cheaper than the freight direct by rail from Montreal.

Until a year ago, St. Lawrence Starch Co. at Port Credit had used Pennsylvania and Kentucky coal entirely since 1889. Last year this company started using Nova Scotia coal, and both laboratory analysis and boiler room tests failed to show any difference in quality, the B.t.u.'s running about 14,000 car after car.

"Substantial Saving"

Taylor-Forbes Ltd., radiator and boiler division at Guelph, expresses itself as being entirely satisfied with the switch to Nova Scotia coal, which was effected last year. In the words of the secretary-treasurer, Joseph A. Hewitt: "Being somewhat hesitant about using Nova Scotia coal prior to 1933, we were agreeably surprised at the results obtained by actual test, and we believe that, apart from any sentiment for a Canadian product, we are actually creating a very substantial saving by using this coal."

Other Ontario users to heartily approve of this Canadian product, after testing it thoroughly for upwards of two years are: Canadian Canners Ltd., Hamilton, and Canadian Industries Ltd., who have made a very complete technical analysis of the behavior of Nova Scotia Coal, and are now using it in many of their plants throughout central Canada.

Brazil Gold and Diamond Shares Listed in Montreal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shares of the Brazil Gold & Diamond Mines Corp. have been called for trading on the Montreal Curb Market. The listing covers 1,819,209 shares of $1 par value each, of which 817,414 shares are issued and called for trading, with authority to add the balance as, if and when issued.

Brazil Gold was incorporated in Delaware in 1927. It owns gold and diamond-bearing properties located in the Diamentia District, State of Minas, Geras, Brazil. Present holdings consist of 19 mining claims with a combined area of 1,127 acres.

Present plans of the company call for immediate exploitation of placer Deposits on the Parauna River, sufficient equipment for this purpose being on hand, and for diamond drilling on the larger claims.

CLAIM COCOA MAT SOLVES PROBLEM AT McLEOD RIVER

Ordinary Household Article Reduces Wastage, States Placer Concern

After experimenting with practically every known type of device for entrapping the gold deposits in the flow, McLeod River Mining Corp., operating a dredge at McLeod River, Alta., have found that such an ordinary household article as cocoa matting solved their riffle table problem, according to officials of the company.

Up until March of this year, the company's history had been one long record of break-downs, petty mishaps, and excuses for not reaching the production stage, until many observers became frankly sceptical of the possibilities in the property.

These troubles, the company now claims, are things of the past. In March, R. B. Roll, of Hamilton, Ont., who had had placer experience in Africa and Russia, was placed in full charge of operations. He immediately scrapped the riffle table previously used to catch the gold in the flow, which had been installed at considerable cost. In its place he used ordinary cocoa matting, with a diamond arrangement of laths. It is claimed that the new riffle table does away with the use of mercury on the table, and also the use of jigs.

While up to the present the dredge has been operating in a horseshoe-shaped slough, off the main body of water, the company in June authorized Mr. Roll to drill in the river proper. Diamond drill holes were sunk over a considerable area and averaged $1.13 per cubic yard. Results of the six holes drilled give the following values in gold per cubic yard:

Hole 1.	.0562 oz.	$1.96
Hole 2.	.04608 oz.	$1.61
Hole 3.	.04581 oz.	$1.60
Hole 4.	.01743 oz.	$ .61
Hole 5.	.01247 oz.	$ .43645
Hole 6.	.01705 oz.	$ .59674

The values given are based on $35 gold.

As a result of these test holes, the company is considering the possibility of purchasing another dredge to operate in the river proper, M. E. Sweetman, one of the directors, told The Financial Post. No definite steps in this direction have been taken, however.

Since the assay plant at the property cannot provide enough "heat" to carry out reduction to fine ounces, shipments of bullion have been made in the form of gold "sponges" to the mint at Ottawa. These shipments were valued at $2,400, company officials report.

Officials of the company declined to give The Financial Post production figures for June, stating it "would not be fair to the company" to do so.

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Bidgood-Kirkland Reports New Mill Nearly Ready

Officials of Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines report that the new 100-ton mill is nearing completion and that the crushing plant is working filling the ore bins.

Drifting is under way on three levels, 125 ft., 250 ft. and 500 ft. In each instance the drifts are expected to encounter the ore zone at once.

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Chromium Mining & Smelting Corporation, Limited, controls the largest known deposit of chromite in North America, located in the Obonga Lake Area, 25 miles south of Collins, Ont., on the main line of the Canadian National Railways, due North of Port Arthur. Properties consist of approximately 1,120 acres and cover the area of commercial importance of a dyke 3½ miles long with a maximum width of one mile. Buildings equipped to accommodate 40 men and staff are already on the property, together with well-equipped laboratory, crusher house, power house with boilers, compressor, hoist and general mining equipment.

Development:

The expressed opinion of independent geologists and engineers reporting on these properties is that the deposit is deep seated and may be relied upon to extend to great depth, where enrichment should be found. The present indicated ore body, blocked out for immediate mining, includes 38,000 tons of ore averaging over 24% grade chromium. Further, the Management have already commenced a development programme, based on the above reports, which it is estimated should prove up approximately 350,000 tons of high-grade ore during the current season. Prior to this financing, more than $200,000 had been expended on the development of the property. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 370 feet. Power is available at the Cameron Falls development of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, a distance of 70 miles from the Company's property. The development programme for the present season includes additional diamond drilling and construction of a mill and concentrator of 75 tons daily capacity.

Smelting and Metallurgy:

Arrangements have been completed for a smelter at Niagara Falls, N.Y. All electrical equipment is available, including furnacing facilities. It is anticipated that completion of work at the Mine will closely coincide with that at the Smelter so that production of metal may follow immediately. On ore already smelted and sold it has been shown that the Company has a geographical advantage of approximately $6.00 a ton in the United States market as compared with foreign importations of ore which at present supply the American demand. It is estimated that on this basis the Company can show net earnings of from 15c to 20c per share per annum.

The activities of Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation are directed by a strong board of directors, including outstanding Canadian industrialists and business executives. The technical and advisory staff is made up of metallurgists and engineers experienced in alloy metals.

Purpose of This Issue:

The proceeds of the sale of this issue of stock will be used to supply working capital sufficient to bring the property into actual production, for further exploration and development work and to purchase further equipment for smelting purposes at Niagara Falls, New York.

PRICE: 55c per share

All subscriptions subject to prior sale and to allotment.

This issue having been underwritten, the Treasury of the Company has already received payment or commitment to pay from the underwriters, consequently the proceeds are not payable to the Company whose securities are hereby offered to you.

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